

In this issue of The Outlook

Vol. 146

August 24, 1927

No. 17

By the Way	521	What Happened at Geneva .	
In Memory of Leonard Wood	523	I—The Game of Maritime Supremacy	535
In the Air	523	By K. K. KAWAKAMI	
European Penal Problems	524	II—The Tri-Power Blow-Up.	537
Our Latin Neighbors—A Debate	524	By ELBERT FRANCIS BALDWIN,	
Arguing still upon that doubt	525	<i>The Outlook's Editor in Europe</i>	
<i>Cartoons of the Week</i>		The Descendants of Who's Who	538
A German Expert on German Repa-		By ELLSWORTH HUNTINGTON and	
rations	526	LEON F. WHITNEY	
A Chinese Chieftain Quits	526	Why Our Forests Are Burning Up:	
Exports and Imports	526	III—The Necessity of Immediate	
American Money Abroad	526	Reform	540
A Rising Tide of Immigration	527	By ARTHUR M. BAUM	
Hunting for Graft Horses	527	Better Business Letters	543
Making Gasoline from Coal	528	By MAURICE H. WESEEN	
Why Worry About Natural Resources?	528	The Book Table:	
Henry Ford's New Car	529	<i>Edited by EDMUND PEARSON</i>	
The Wightman Cup	529	<i>Carthage Goes Democratic</i>	546
The Law's Delay	530	<i>Current Books</i>	547
E. H. Gary	531	<i>Books Received</i>	548
An Idle Thought About Naval Con-		"Twenty Questions" on General Infor-	
ferences	532	mation. Answered in This Issue of	
Irish Politics at Home	532	The Outlook	548
Some Biographical Notes	533	Contributors' Gallery	548
By LAWRENCE F. ABBOTT		Financial Department:	
The Dole Air Race to Hawaii	534	<i>Conducted by WILLIAM L. STODDARD</i>	
<i>Staff Correspondence from California</i>		<i>Who Prefers Preferreds?</i>	551
by HUGH A. STUDDERT KENNEDY		<i>The Inheritance Tax</i>	552
		<i>An Inquiring Reader</i>	552

A Business Man's View of Religion

Theology and religious discussion are no longer the exclusive property of the cloth. One of America's industrial leaders, Irving T. Bush, presents his views on these disputatious topics in next week's Outlook.

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The Outlook

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In Memory of Leonard Wood

ONE of the strongest reasons that led Leonard Wood to remain at his post in the Philippines about four years ago was a letter from the inmates of the Culion Leper Colony. They urged him not to abandon them without the assurance that "the great and noble work" he had undertaken "for the despised lepers" should be continued.

As in Cuba General Wood's work in sanitation paved the way for the eradication of yellow fever, so in the Philippines he inspired and aided a constant, rigorous, advancing campaign against leprosy, which he called "the one remaining black terror of the race." He believed it could be made to yield to science. A veteran American surgeon, Dr. W. W. Keen, told recently in The Outlook of a new method of leprosy treatment that had found its maximum benefit at Culion. Before that in an article in The Outlook Mrs. Wade,

wife of the head of the Colony, through an interview with Mr. George Witten, pictured Culion "not as a prison for the dead but a haven of promise." It was asserted that if eradication of leprosy in the islands followed, as seems entirely probable, it would be due to the ardent campaign of General Wood aided by United States Army doctors, a dozen French nuns, and a few volunteer missionaries.

Two years ago General Wood wrote, "I believe we are on the verge of great results, . . . but we need more help." The word has gone forth in the islands that a thousand lepers have been cured and sent back to their friends. It is computed that there are twelve thousand in the Philippines alone. As has been said, "It does not seem proper that a rich country like America should have lepers under its flag without providing for them."

This work was close to Leonard

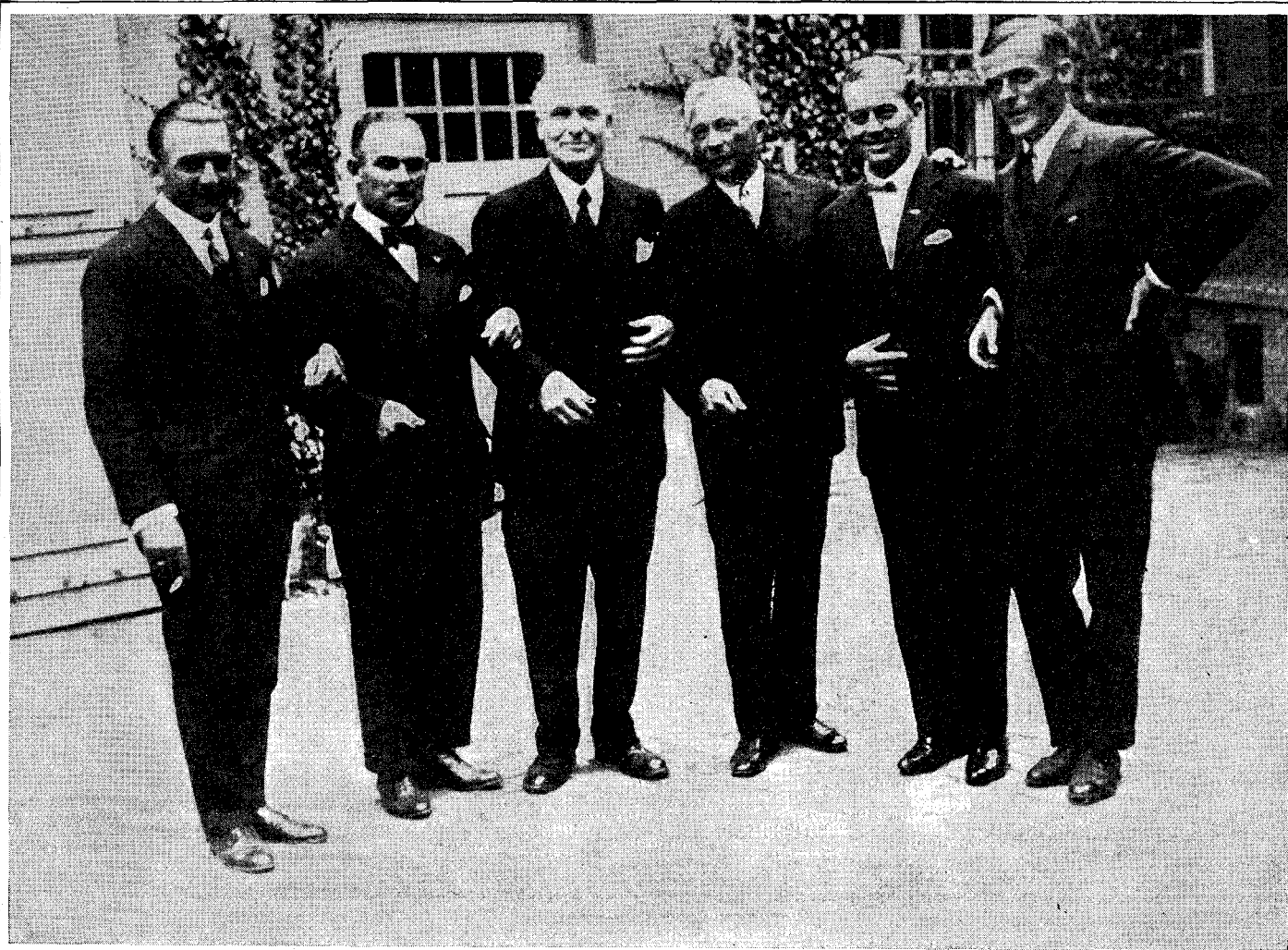
Wood's heart. There could be no conceivably fitter memorial of his service than that proposed by a committee headed by General Harbord—a \$2,000,000 fund for the eradication of leprosy in the Philippines. Aguinaldo, the former insurrectionist, said just after General Wood's death, "He was a genuine apostle working for the health of his people."

This drive against leprosy is of world-wide importance. We hope that many of our readers will join it. Information may be had from, or checks may be sent to, the Leprosy Eradication Fund, Metropolitan Tower, New York City.

In the Air

WITH the middle of August the season for transoceanic flights drew near its end, and still the great feats accomplished remained those of Lindbergh, Chamberlin, Byrd, and Maitland.

The pilots of two great German mono-



Acme

American Ambassador greets German aviators

Johann Ristiez, pilot of the Europa; Herman Koehl, of the Bremen; Ambassador Schurman; Professor Junkers, the manufacturer; Friederich Loose, of the Bremen; and Cornelius Ezard, of the Europa

523

planes, called Junkers from their manufacturers, made a brave try to accomplish the first Germany-to-America eastern flight, starting from Dessau on August 14, but were forced to return, and their pilots, navigators, and passengers (each carried three men) were fortunate to escape alive from the terrible fog and storm encountered. The Europa had engine trouble, and gave up the attempt soon after she reached the North Sea; the Bremen fought for twenty-two hours against terrible weather conditions, but common sense determined the pilots to give up the struggle not far west from Ireland. "The winds just toyed with us," said Koehl, the Bremen's chief pilot.

To turn about as they did was not merely an act of caution; it was an act of courage. Ahead of them was the risk of storms; but behind them was the graver risk of misunderstanding and reproach. It was well for aviation that they chose the graver risk.

Another German, Koennecke, is said as we write to be about ready to start from Cologne in a biplane.

Warned by the experience of the Dessau fliers, Courtney, who had for weeks been trying to get good weather conditions for his proposed flight from England to Valencia, Ireland, and thence, after a brief stop for refueling, to New York, is said to have changed his plans so as to make his first flight to the Azores.

The mysteries of the proposed flights from Paris remain intricate and the prospect of early action is not great.

Once more exactly as we are going to press, the air race from the Oakland airport to Honolulu has started. Its postponement was amply justified by the fatal accidents to some competitors and by doubts as to the flying and navigating experience of others. Nine planes entered, but only four were successful in starting. The offer of a large money prize for the winner in such a race is not a sound method of encouraging real aviation growth. Our California correspondent on another page touches on this and other conditions of the affair.

European Penal Problems

DR. LOUIS N. ROBINSON, secretary to the sub-committee of the National Crime Committee on Pardon, Parole, Protective Law, and Institutional Correction, has just handed in a report on penal conditions in Europe that yields food for thought and action on this side of the water. The most important of Dr. Robinson's discoveries is that European countries rely upon a vigilant and diligent police rather than punishment

and prisons to keep down crime. Citing the fact that in two leading cities of Missouri fourteen thousand major felonies were followed with but eight per cent of arrests, and, still worse, with only three per cent of convictions, Dr. Robinson observes, "Allowing the ninety-seven per cent to escape scot free would scarcely appeal to a European as an example of our boasted efficiency or our hard common sense."

He finds in Europe, "They have built up a non-political police force that makes it decidedly risky for an individual to engage in crime."

In the matter of prison management Europe is forging ahead of America. Dr. Robinson saw no idle convicts. The general good results are cumulative; new administrations are not coming in continually to destroy the progress made by predecessors. Fines are much in vogue as a form of keeping down the prison population. These, in England, can be paid by installments. Germany is enlarging the list of offenses for which fines can be imposed rather than sentences to confinement. There is everywhere "a growing disinclination to imprisoning people" and a tendency toward a wide use of probation. England, Germany, Belgium, and Holland are giving careful attention to offenders under twenty-one. To curb the crop of criminals is the great aim, rather than the infliction of punishment. Centralized control has much to do with bettering conditions and lessening the number of offenders to be turned loose on society. In England this has aided greatly in carrying out a plan for dealing with habitual offenders. On these a special sentence of from five to ten years, called preventive detention, is imposed in addition to the sentence of penal servitude specified by law for the crime in question. This special sentence is served at Camp Hill, located on the Isle of Wight, after the offender has served his regular sentence in one of the regular prisons. Camp Hill prison is not a prison where sterner methods of discipline are in force. On the contrary, the prison is run on the plan of giving more freedom to the individual prisoner and offering more opportunities for the growth of a sense of social responsibilities than the other prisons of Great Britain.

The idea of reducing crime through greater control of those whose lives are one long record of offenses against society is now much discussed on the Continent, and will, Dr. Robinson reports, probably result in the establishment of prisons offering full opportunities for reform, but maintained also as custodial institutions for those whose repeated

offenses show them to be largely incapable of living the normal life of a citizen

Our Latin Neighbors— A Debate

AMONG experts in the Institute of Politics at Williamstown, as among the inexperts elsewhere, there has been a sharp division of opinion on the present Latin-American policy of the State Department and President Coolidge. The arguments have been entirely friendly, but the highly contentious nature of the topics under discussion make for a sharp cleavage between the critic and the proponents of the Administration's policy toward Mexico and the Caribbean republics.

The group (or Round Table) devoted to this subject has been headed by Professor William R. Shepherd, of Columbia University. In recent months Professor Shepherd has taken up the cudgels for "self-determination" in Mexico and Nicaragua and against alleged domination of the smaller Latin-American republics by the United States. Pan-Americanism as an agency of political co-operation between the twenty-one republics of the New World has failed, he believes, largely because of "the huge disparity between the United States and its southern fellows." He recommends the creation of an Inter-American Commission of Inquiry and Conciliation to adjust disputes arising between the United States and the Latin-American republics, and the establishment under private auspices of an "Institute of Inter-American Relations," on the order of the Institute of Politics, as an open forum for the discussion of Pan-American affairs.

The Administration policy in Latin America was defended at Williamstown by Commander John F. Shafroth, United States Naval Intelligence. There is too much talk of the "rights" of Central and South American countries, he declared, and too little of their duties as sovereign states.

"Latin America," said Commander Shafroth, "has no reason whatsoever to fear the United States so long as it maintains stable governments and protects the lives and property of American citizens."

Professor Philip Marshall Brown, of Princeton University, one of the country's recognized experts on international law, stated his belief that the United States had erred in the form rather than in the substance of its recent diplomatic communications with its neighbors to the south. Professor Brown also declared that the American Government had a perfect right to state the reasons why it

Arguing still upon that doubt

(The Taming of the Shrew, Act III, Scene 1)

Orr in the Chicago Tribune



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The intoxicant

From A. L. Adams, Chicago, Ill.

Cargill in the Kansas City Journal



One wave Britannia doesn't rule!

From Miss Madge Sullivant, Kansas City, Mo.

Bronstrup in the San Francisco Chronicle



Go to it, boys, I'm through

By Albert T. Reid, Autocaster



Just dying of curiosity

refuses recognition to any government, but that it was never justified in using recognition as a "diplomatic lever."

A German Expert on German Reparations

ONE of the most disarmingly likable German statesmen who has visited the United States since the war has been a featured lecturer this summer at the Williamstown Institute of Politics, Dr. Peter Reinhold, of Dresden. As Finance Minister in the Luther Cabinet, under which the stabilization of the mark and the reorganization of German finance was effected after the terrible period of post-war inflation, Dr. Reinhold, still a young man, has made a record which gives his words the weight of authority. He is one of the recognized experts on post-war European finance.

In the midst of the gloomy predictions of such economists as J. M. Keynes, author of "Economic Consequences of the Peace," and Harold Moulton, of the Brookings Institute of Economics, that the Dawes reparation program will go to pieces in 1928-9, when Germany's payments reach the maximum of \$625,000,000 a year, Dr. Reinhold valiantly declares his faith in the ability of Germany to meet the terrific strain on her finances. If the schedule breaks down in 1929, he holds, it will not be through any failure on the part of Germany to meet her payments regularly, but because of the great difficulties inherent in the transfer problem.

Dr. Reinhold maintains a firm belief, not only in a continuation of the economic renaissance of Germany which began in 1924, but also in the "imponderable" element of national psychology. "That confidence in the future which inspires the will to work is the decisive factor in the entire economic life of the people," said Dr. Reinhold.

"You in the United States have given us a lesson in the avoidance of unproductive expenditures," he said. "We are following the sound policy of paying for projects which will benefit future generations, such as canals and post offices, by the proceeds of long-term credits, and not by taxes." Dr. Reinhold believes that German taxes have been fixed at the point which will bring in the largest possible revenues.

For the Dawes Plan and the work of Mr. Parker Gilbert as Agent-General for Reparation Payments, Dr. Reinhold had only the highest praise. The German people, he declared, accepted the Dawes Plan with "sincere confidence in its fairness and impartiality and loyal determination to co-operate in the scheme."

This co-operation will continue, he predicted, at whatever cost to the German people. Dr. Reinhold made no plea at Williamstown for revision of the reparations plan and of war debts along the lines suggested by Lord Balfour and the late Premier Bonar Law. When the question was flatly put to him at an open session of the Institute, he replied only that Germany would be glad to see any plan put into effect, "at a convenient time," which would stimulate international trade and lead to financial stability in Europe.

A Chinese Chieftain Quits

GENERAL CHIANG KAI-SHEK, lately leader of the victorious advance of the Chinese Nationalist armies toward Peking, has severed all connection with the Nationalist movement and gone into retirement at his home near Shanghai. No more striking evidence of the confusion and conflict in China could be given. The name of Chiang was in all news despatches a few weeks ago as the young hope of the Chinese Nationalist revolution. After a sensational campaign, pressing his way up from Canton in South China, he was at one and the same time setting up his own Government at Nanking, fighting the Communistic radicals of the Nationalist administration at Hankow, and combating the reactionary militarists of the north. Now he has relinquished his command and returned to private life, only retaining an individual membership in the Nationalist Party.

His fall from power follows a long and complicated controversy with the group in power at Hankow. It was foreshadowed recently by reports that the combined menace of a new drive by the northern militarists and a campaign against him by forces from Hankow had compelled his administration to move from Nanking to Shanghai. Yet only a short time before that it had been announced that the Nanking authorities were sending a representative to Washington to seek recognition by the United States.

Apparently, at the same time with the retirement of Chiang the radical administration at Hankow is being modified in character. In Chinese fashion, there may have been some mutual agreement behind the scenes. Chiang's action seems to be in accord with a request by Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, known to foreigners as China's "Christian General," who is at one and the same time an opponent of the radicals and the strongest adversary of the northern reactionaries. Another Nationalist unification move may

be in progress. But the situation in China is too perplexing for many Chinese to understand. Foreigners can only watch and wait for its meaning to become gradually clear. The one sure thing is that China must find herself before the other nations can begin to come to an understanding with her again.

Exports and Imports

THE Government reports that the exports of the United States to other lands for the fiscal year ending June 30 were \$4,986,000,000 against \$4,283,000,000 in 1926. Imports totaled \$4,253,000,000, leaving a favorable trade balance of \$733,000,000. Exports of foodstuffs amount to \$381,000,000 against \$250,000,000 the previous year. Totals in some lines are affected by lower prices. Our store of gold increased \$148,000,000. Wheat exports were two and one-half times greater than the year before.

American Money Abroad

AMERICAN tourists are spending \$650,000,000 abroad this year, chiefly in Europe. That is the happy picture of a care-free scattering of loose coin painted by Dr. Julius H. Klein, Director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. It is to France, he declared at the American Club in Paris, that at least \$250,000,000 of this sum will go.

Furthermore, he remarked, money spent by tourists on hotels, luxuries, transportation, and the other mixed delights and difficulties of sightseeing gives perhaps double the profit realized in the export trade. Mr. Klein emphasized the importance of these "invisible items" in international economic relations, and particularly in the trade exchange balance of the United States.

Undoubtedly, everything that Dr. Klein said is true. He is a careful and highly qualified student of economic questions, and what he has to say is important. So it is with no idea of discounting his comments that we note no reasons for regret. In the first place, the facts he cites are evidence of the prosperity of America; and if a part of our surplus goes to swell the profits of European business, even in resort hotels and luxury trades, and so to improve the economic condition of Europe, it is a cause for satisfaction all round. And further, any American who has been to Europe knows that most of his compatriots are keen to get their money's worth. A few Americans abroad throw cash around heedlessly in thoughtless purchases and large tips. But few trav-

Enright in the New York World

Some light—more needed

elers are more eager to get the best exchange rate for their letters of credit and insured checks or enter more wholeheartedly and insistently into the game of bargaining with hotel managers and shopkeepers than Americans. If they spend \$650,000,000 abroad, they get what they want for it—a good time.

A Rising Tide of Immigration

THE record of the year ending June 30 last as regards the admission of aliens into this country has just been published in detail by the Government. It shows an increase over the preceding year of somewhat more than 40,000. Yet the total for this latest year (538,000) is small as compared with the figures for 1913—that is before the Quota Law went into effect. In 1913 no fewer than 1,427,227 aliens entered the country. From that time on there was a gradual decrease until 1920, then a sudden but irregular increase, so that the figures for 1927 are smaller than those for 1920, 1921, 1923, and 1924, but larger than those for 1922, 1925, and 1926.

It should be understood that the totals given in all these cases represent something much greater than mere immigration. The total for the year recorded, for instance, was made up of about one-third actual immigrants and two-thirds of what are called non-quota admissions, which include several classes, such as foreign officials, wives and children of new-made American citizens, and so on.

The report states that practically all of the European countries have exhausted their quotas during the past year. About ten little countries, each of which has a quota of one hundred, did not in the year under consideration send a single immigrant to this country.

The number of deportations of aliens was large—11,662 aliens were sent out of the country under warrant proceedings. It is to be hoped that among this number were a good proportion of what an article in *The Outlook* last year called "Bootlegged Aliens."

Up to this time the system of allotting quotas of immigration to the different countries has been based on the Census of 1890; after July 1, 1928, it is to be based on the proportion of American

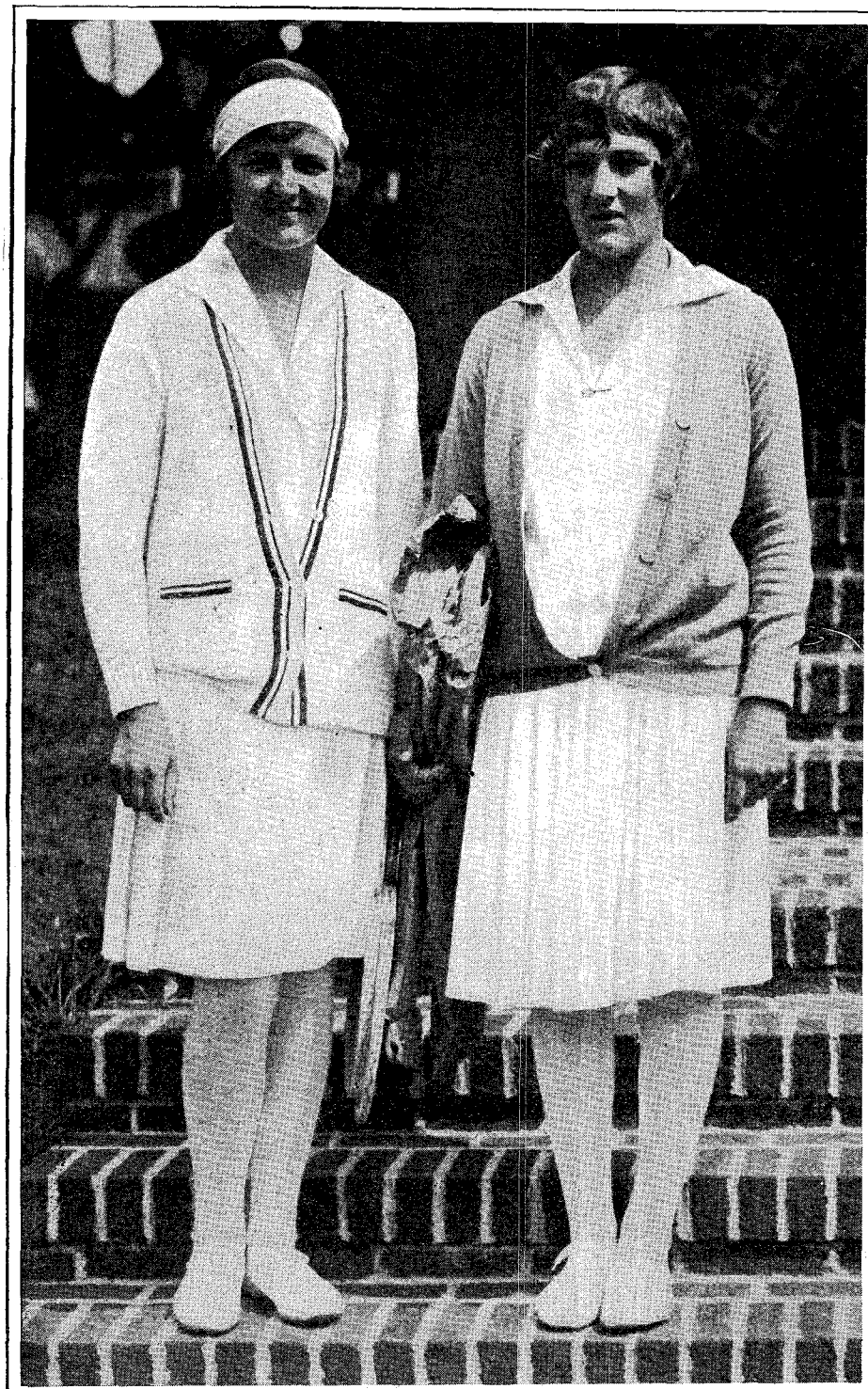
citizens whose national origin is derived from the different foreign countries which sent us immigrants. It is believed that this will more fairly equalize the proportion of those who come in from different countries and that the result will be to give us altogether a more desirable class of new citizens.

Hunting for Graft Horses

IF a prize were to be awarded for the meanest form of graft, we would cast our vote for the brand of thievery which takes tribute from those who deal in the food supplies of the people. A week ago *The Outlook* reported the fact that political negligence and corruption in Montreal had resulted in a typhoid epidemic that was an international menace. Now it is New York's turn to recognize the fact that in pointing the finger of scorn at Montreal's milk supply it was somewhat in the position of the kettle and the pot.

New York's kettle, however, is undergoing a vigorous scrubbing. Special counsel, appointed by Mayor Walker, has for the past year been engaged in trying to get to the bottom of the charges of corruption in the Health Department of New York City which have occupied large space in newspaper headlines. After a year of labor counsel finds that the growth of graft in the Health Department began some ten years ago, that it became effectively organized in 1923, and that it has persisted without serious check until the appointment of the present Health Commissioner. The grafters in the Department collected money from dealers bringing in supplies of cream from unauthorized sources. They winked, for a consideration, at the sale of diseased poultry, and they made themselves a burden to small dealers in food supplies by threats to put them out of business if the inspectors were not properly "seen." The special counsel, Charles H. Kelby and Ralph E. Hemstreet, have turned over to the district attorneys the evidence which they have accumulated. Evidence of the passing of bribes is easier to secure than it is to put into a form which will assure conviction. It's easier to lock barn doors before horses are stolen than to capture the escaped equines. The activity of the special counsel and the Mayor and the Health Commissioner gave reasonable assurance that a minimum number of horses will escape from the stables of the Health Department of New York City in the future.

Credit for this investigation should be given to the Citizens' Union, which, in



Underwood & Underwood

Two young tennis stars—Betty Nuthall, of Great Britain, and Helen Jacobs, of the United States. At sixteen and eighteen they took part in an international competition

spite of jeers, made charges a year ago that were denounced by politicians, but now seem amply justified and promise reform.

Making Gasoline from Coal

WHAT is it the Standard Oil interests have got, now that they have bargained with the German interests that control the chemical process for the so-called "liquefaction of coal"? It is a method of obtaining a high grade of gasoline from bituminous coal and lignite, and it is something extremely significant when we realize that our oil sup-

ply is nearing its end, while our coal supply is comparatively unlimited. If, as the American Petroleum Institute states, we have about twenty times as great potential oil resources from the liquefaction of coal as we have from our proved oil acreage, then we need not longer lie awake nights worrying about the end of motoring due to the approaching end of our oil supply.

The recent acquisition of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey is the so-called "Bergius process."

Dr. Friederich Bergius is a German chemist from Heidelberg. Even before

the World War he was busy with research on the problem of turning coal into liquid fuels. Among chemists Dr. Bergius is a man of marked reputation. He came last fall to Pittsburgh to describe his successes before the International Conference on Bituminous Coal. That Conference, attended by seventeen hundred men who fairly represented American chemistry and industry, listened attentively to what Dr. Bergius had to say; in fact, he was the "big feature" of the Conference.

Why Worry About Natural Resources?

IT must be pretty difficult for the layman to see how a solid like coal can be transformed into a liquid like gasoline. All that is required, however, is the addition of hydrogen to the coal. "Considering that in a normal bituminous coal the ratio between carbon and hydrogen is about 16 to 1," said Dr. Bergius, "and in a liquid oil about 8 to 1, it follows that in order to transform coal into oil the hydrogen quantity has to be doubled." That, of course, is not all there is to it. The added hydrogen refuses to "stay put" unless put there under 800° of heat and 3,000 pounds of pressure per square inch. Doing it proved difficult, and years as well as millions were spent learning how; the Germans saw its tremendous economic significance (European nations are virtually without oil) and made possible this expensive research.

At present two plants employing 150 men are turning out this new synthetic gasoline from coal in Germany and one is being erected in England; it is therefore no mere laboratory experiment. Coal of any quality except anthracite (waste coal dust and low-grade coal can be used) is ground up to about the size of wheat grains, a little oil is added, and the mass is passed through closed containers, where the transformation takes place. For a ton of coal forty-five gallons of non-detonating gasoline, sixty gallons of heavier fuel oils, and smaller amounts of lubricating oil and other oils are obtained. The process can be annexed to common gas-producing plants without too great outlay, and it is believed that it will be able to compete with our present supplies of gasoline. However, it is not likely that Berginized gasoline will appear on the American market right away; the Standard Oil interests are probably looking well to the future.

The arrival of this life-saver when natural oil faces exhaustion will encourage those who look with partial amuse-

ment on our efforts to conserve our natural resources. "Science," these people say, "will always make good at the right time, in just that way." Perhaps it will. Again, perhaps it won't—not necessarily.

Henry Ford's New Car

THE announcement of a new car by an automobile company generally attains its chief publicity in the advertising pages of magazines and daily journals or in those rather obscure sections of the daily press which are devoted, in gratitude for advertising favors received or in lively expectation of favors yet to come, to trade news. Not so in the case of Ford's latest creation. A newspaper which could scoop the country on the design of Ford's forthcoming car would be prouder of the achievement than of scooping the news of a transpacific flight. Henry Ford, his doings, and his cars are news of the first journalistic importance.

Henry Ford's expected product is news for many reasons. It is news because we are an automobile-minded nation, as interested in carbureters and gear shifts as the generation before the Civil War was in passages around the Horn. It is news because the general public regards Henry Ford as a wizard who may be able at any moment to produce a car of unprecedented achievement at an unbelievably low price. It is news because of the dramatic competition between Ford's huge organization and the growing might of General Motors. Will the Colossus of Dearborn regain the championship of motordom from his greatest rival for popular favor? The whole Nation holds ringside seats for the contest and awaits with eagerness the sound of the gong.

From time to time rumors seep into the press, most of them to be later denied. One hopeful correspondent recently announced that the new Ford was to be a cross between the old Ford and the Lincoln, a statement almost as informative to the public as the announcement of a new breed of animals as a result of a cross between a porcupine and a giraffe.

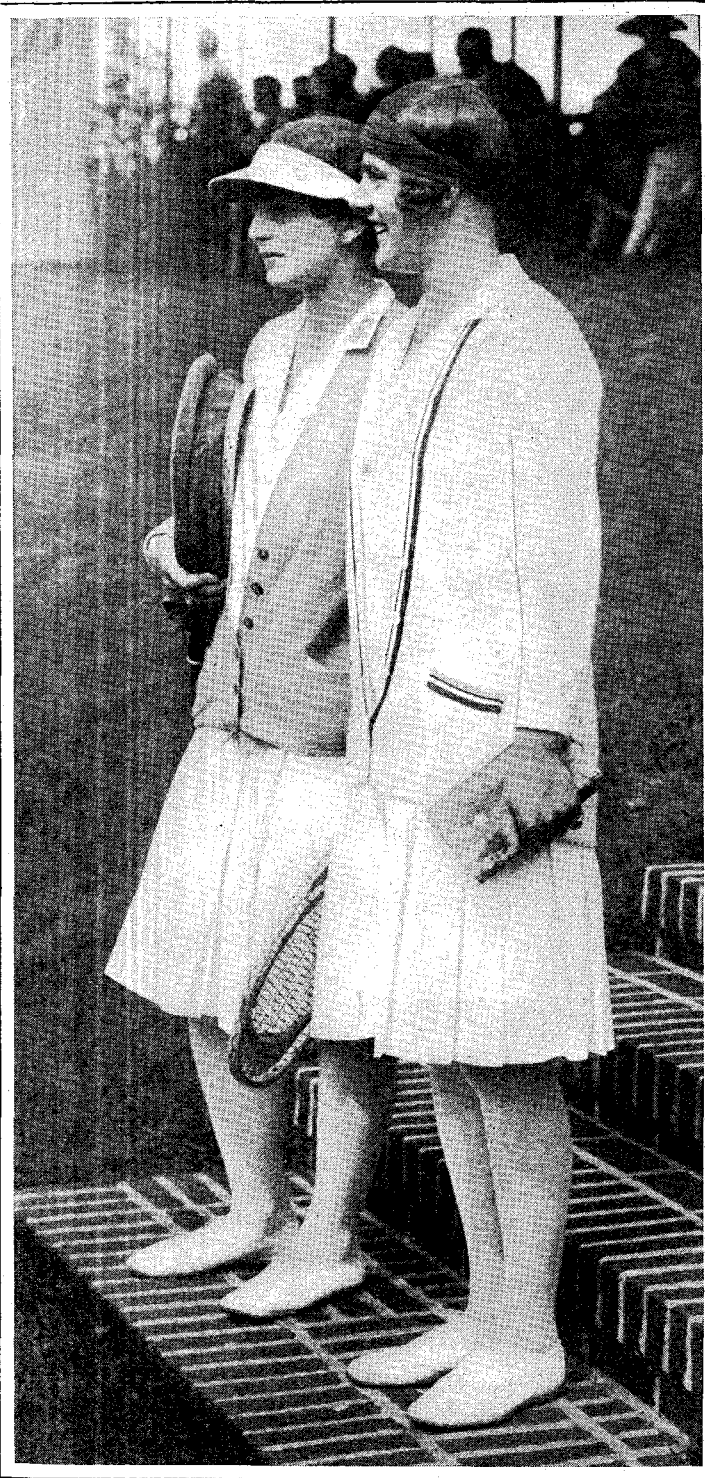
The most authoritative statement which has appeared so far is Edsel Ford's declaration that the new Ford will have a speed of sixty-five miles an hour, that it can be driven at an average speed of more than fifty miles an hour without discomfort to driver and passengers, and that it surpasses all cars now on the market save one in get-away and pick-up. Such small details as the number of cylinders, the form of gear

shift, the appearance, and the price of the new car are still in the bag. We shall see what we shall see.

The Wightman Cup

THE Wightman Cup, emblematic of the British-American Women's Tennis Championship, will sojourn for another year in America. The play for the trophy began in 1923 at Forest Hills. The United States won in that year, the British in 1924 and 1925, the American team in 1926 and in the current contest. The American team consisted of Mrs. Hazel Hotchkiss Wight-

man, Miss Helen Wills, Mrs. Molla Mallory, Miss Eleanor Goss, Mrs. Charlotte Chapin, and Miss Helen Jacobs; the British, of Mrs. Kathleen Godfree, Miss Joan Fry, Miss Betty Nuthall, Miss Gwendolin Sterry, Miss Ermyntude Harvey, and Mrs. John Hill. The British team won one single and one double; the American carried off four singles and one double. The last match of the tournament, between Miss Fry and Mrs. Mallory, established a record for long sets in this international tournament. Miss Fry in the second and deciding set carried her opponent to a



Underwood & Underwood

Helen Wills, of the United States, and Joan Fry, of Great Britain,
two youthful tennis veterans

game score of 11-9 before she acknowledged defeat.

The Law's Delay

SACCO and Vanzetti have suffered not from the harshness of the law but from its lenity. They have been kept under the shadow of the dread of death for over seven years, not because the law has pursued them relentlessly during all that time, but because the law has provided so many gates to avenues of escape and allows them so great a time in which to try those gates and see if they will open. It is the very refuges which the law has provided for the accused which have made the trial of these men a means of torture. Designed to provide every chance for justice for the innocent, such delays of the law create injustice even for those who are guilty.

To many observers abroad the processes of the law through which the Sacco-Vanzetti case has passed have seemed to be diabolically ingenious devices for keeping the minds and souls of these men on the rack. Indeed, many of the people of France and England, where America might be supposed to be better understood than in most other countries, have come to believe that the whole Sacco-Vanzetti case is an exhibition of the ruthlessness of American capitalism. Even in this country there are some, more accustomed to speaking and writing than they are to thinking, who perhaps honestly share that belief; but they can be ignored, for their opinion is of no value. What should not be ignored and should be of concern to Americans is that really thoughtful people in other countries, who cannot be expected to know the real defects of our institutions, can find no other explanation of such a long-drawn-out case than that of deliberate intent to prolong the victims' agonies. And yet, of course, the very opposite is the fact.

It is not only the yell of demonstrators in London, "To hell with American justice!" not only such a cartoon as that which appeared in the Communist newspaper in Paris, "Humanité," in which the American flag appears as the background for an electric chair and a skull and crossbones; not only the fantastic fabrication of Bolshevistic imagination which has pictured Sacco and Vanzetti as being detained in a fiendishly elaborate torture chamber in South Carolina; it is rather the serious comments of ordinarily well-informed journals and of reputable public men that should awake the American people to the evil of an

indolent, dilatory, excessively circum-spect and technical judicature.

Let us outline the record of the Sacco-Vanzetti case as it has appeared in the daily press. To give the full legal history of it would be tedious and unnecessary. It is sufficient to summarize it from the New York "Times" Index.

The murder was committed on April 15, 1920.

The prisoners were put on trial on May 21, 1921.

Seven jurors only had been selected by June 2.

The trial began June 18.

The trial was interrupted by Vanzetti's illness, July 8, and resumed July 9.

The prisoners were found guilty July 14.

On October 21 it was announced that the trial judge, Webster Thayer, would set a day to hear motions for a new trial.

On October 22 Judge Thayer set the hearing for October 29.

On October 29 Judge Thayer continued the hearing.

On November 5 the court-house at Dedham was guarded during the hearing.

On December 24 Judge Thayer denied the new trial, and counsel for the defense announced that they would appeal to the Massachusetts Supreme Court.

On December 30 counsel announced that they would ask a new trial on newly discovered evidence.

On January 23, 1922, a stay was granted until February 10 for filing exceptions.

Later the date for filing exceptions was postponed until February 25.

On May 4 repudiation of some of the testimony was made the basis for an appeal for a new trial.

On January 19, 1923 (what happened in the meantime seems not to have appeared in the news), a hearing was set on motion for a new trial.

On March 7 certain witnesses recanted their testimony.

On March 9 the hearing of motions for a new trial was postponed, Judge Thayer being absolved by the defense counsel for the delay.

On April 12 certain alienists declared Sacco insane.

On April 13 the prosecution accepted the alienists' report and the defense sought a new trial for Vanzetti.

On subsequent dates the declaration of Sacco's insanity was reiterated.

On September 27 the defense counsel attacked the credibility of State's evidence as preliminary to hearing, motion, etc.

On March 26, 1924, the Judge found that an expert had changed the barrel of the pistol and a claim of appeal from the ruling was made on March 29.

On June 14 it was announced that the Court would give decision on motion for a new trial.

On October 1 five motions to set aside the conviction were rejected by the trial judge.

On October 2 a bill of exceptions was filed.

On November 8 one of the defense counsel resigned.

On November 21 and again on December 1 bills of exception were filed.

On December 10 other defense counsel withdrew.

On December 25 it was announced that Vanzetti was to have a sanity test.

On January 2, 1925, Vanzetti was committed to an insane asylum.

On April 24 Vanzetti was transferred from the asylum to prison.

On January 10, 1926 (what happened in the meantime seems not to have appeared in the news), an appeal was heard in the Supreme Court of Massachusetts.

On January 13 the appeal ended.

On May 12 the Massachusetts Supreme Court denied a new trial. At last Sacco and Vanzetti were to be sentenced. (This was six years after the murder and five years after the beginning of the trial.)

On May 13 counsel asked a reargument of the appeal before the full bench.

On June 26 the Court offered affidavits for a new trial.

On July 8 the prosecutor opposed a new trial and filed papers.

On July 26 the defense claimed that they had new evidence in the confession by a man named Madeiros.

On September 2 the execution of Madeiros, already convicted of another murder, was postponed.

On September 12 the motion for a new trial was made before the trial judge.

On September 13 counsel began a fight for a new trial.

On September 14 the State opened its case, defense announcing it would fight against Federal intervention.

On September 15 and 16 arguments continued.

On September 17 the defense argument was completed, and the Assistant Attorney-General defended the refusal to open Federal files.

On October 23 the trial judge denied petition for a new trial.

On October 25 the defense counsel filed a motion appealing from Judge Thayer's denial of a new trial, and also appealed to the Governor of Massachusetts for a reprieve for Madeiros.

On October 26 Madeiros was reprieved.

On October 28 the defense filed a bill of exceptions in the Superior Court.

On January 19, 1927, Madeiros got his third reprieve.

Since then the Supreme Court has handed down another decision denying a new trial and supporting the legality of Judge Thayer's decisions; defense has requested the intervention of Governor Fuller, of Massachusetts; the Governor has investigated the case with the aid of President Lowell of Harvard University, President Stratton of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and former Probate Judge Robert Grant; the Governor and his advisers have reported their conclusions separately, and unanimously have agreed in pronouncing Sacco and Vanzetti guilty; Sacco and Vanzetti have been twice reprieved; application has been made to Justice Holmes of the United States Courts, noted for his liberal views of the law, to bring the case before the Federal Courts and has been refused; the trial judge has again heard arguments and denied motions for a retrial; and the Massachusetts Supreme Court has again taken up the case for consideration on appeal.

In contrast with this case is the procedure in Russia.

Twenty men, a few weeks ago, were seized under Soviet authority and, without trial, summarily shot.

Has there been any world-wide protest against the injustice of the execution of these twenty men in Russia? Have the so-called Liberals who are stirred up over the Sacco-Vanzetti case made any protest to Russia loud enough to be heard? Does injustice consist in allowing the accused to have their day in court?

It is significant that the loudest protests against the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti, duly tried under conditions allowing repeated opportunities of rehearing of their case, come from Soviet Russia and its apologists.

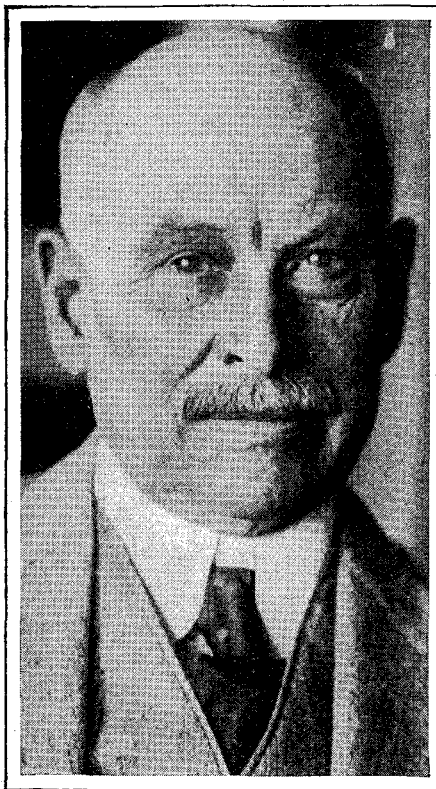
American democracy will never seek escape from criticism of its ways of justice by adopting Russia's method of summary execution. But American democracy would do well to read the lesson that the Sacco-Vanzetti case has taught against the injustice of the law's delays. We need not seek an example of Russia; we can find it in England. There a murderer who committed his crime on May 10 was, as the New York "Sun" has pointed out, arrested, tried, found guilty, and hanged in thirteen weeks. Justice thus administered may make mistakes; but they are not as disastrous in consequences as the mistakes of indolence, delay, and excessive circumspection and technicality.

Massachusetts just now is suffering an ill repute she does not deserve because she, like other States of the Union, tolerates a system that, in guise of protect-

ing the accused, brings injury alike upon the accused and society.

E. H. Gary

ONE of America's great men died in New York last week. Elbert Henry Gary was not only one of the great men of our time, he was one of the great men in American history.



Keystone

Elbert H. Gary
1846-1927

His achievement in leadership toward an industrial democracy is too close to us to be seen in its true perspective; but it has been so conspicuous that even the dull of vision should be able to see its outlines.

How much of his opportunity for leadership he owed to Theodore Roosevelt cannot even be surmised; but it is certain that if any other man but Theodore Roosevelt had been President during the early years of the United States Steel Corporation, Judge Gary would have had to search for some other opportunity than that which he had and would have had a very different career. If to-day this country enjoys widely distributed prosperity such as no other country on earth enjoys, if it is indeed literally a commonwealth, it is largely because of the juxtaposition of these two men, Roosevelt and Gary, at a critical time in its history.

It is hard for men now in their thirties to imagine the apprehension which seized the minds of a large proportion of the business men of this country, especially the men of big business, when

Roosevelt succeeded to the Presidency. They feared him as an irresponsible demagogue all the more because he came from their own stratum of society. They did not understand how any man could sincerely believe what he said about the application of righteous principles to politics. For the most part they had no qualms about engaging in transactions which from the point of view of the Golden Rule could not be defended. They were accustomed to considering politicians as pliant tools; and they did not fancy having in the White House a man who told them what he was going to do with them if they did not conform to law and decency. They thought any such man positively dangerous to the welfare of the country.

Judge Gary first showed his genius as a statesman of industry by welcoming the standards for business and politics alike which the young President of the United States was setting up and the vigor with which he summoned both business men and politicians to conform to them. It seems as if Judge Gary throughout his early life had been preparing himself to meet just such an emergency. He came of pioneering stock. He was in turn lawyer, judge, and business man. Throughout his career he had himself observed strict standards of conduct in both business and the law. Though not violent in manner, but rather suave, he had that fighting spirit that enabled him to maintain his standards against opposition. In this respect he found in Theodore Roosevelt a kindred spirit. He recognized in Roosevelt a man who was not merely willing to talk about a better country, but eager to set about doing things to make it a better country for the mass of people. Before railway rebates were ruled out by the Government Gary was opposed to them. While business was regarded as a form of war Gary was thinking of it in terms of co-operation. In her life of Gary Miss Ida M. Tarbell, who examined Theodore Roosevelt's correspondence in 1907, writes: "I have been through the manuscript correspondence and have been amazed to find that the only man of importance in the business world who at that time wrote him even one friendly letter—at least which has been preserved—was Judge Gary." Judge Gary acknowledged to those of his associates who were most violently antagonistic to Roosevelt that Roosevelt had helped him.

This attitude on the part of a man who had been chosen to head the newly organized United States Steel Corporation, the greatest industrial combination that had ever been organized, with the

then unprecedented capitalization of over a billion dollars, was little less than revolutionary. To tell the story of what it meant to business then and what it has meant to business since, indeed what it has meant to the common every-day life of the hundred million people of America, would take a volume. Some idea of the effect of Judge Gary's attitude at that time, twenty years ago, may be gained from reading the biography by Miss Tarbell; but there are larger implications in the course that Judge Gary pursued than are mentioned in that biography. Until the beginning of this century American democracy had been working itself out in political form; but it had not found its way into industry. With the beginning of the century democracy found in industry a new world to conquer. Even to-day there are large stretches of industry under autocratic or feudalistic control. But those fields are growing smaller. More and more both the products of industry and power in the control of industry are becoming distributed. It was Gary more than any other man who led in opening the business of great corporations to the public. It was Gary who led in the movement to distribute the ownership of great corporations throughout the mass of those who work in them or who use their products. It was Gary who, perhaps not always wisely but nevertheless steadily, promoted the organization of the workers within the industry, so that workers and managers would be allied against their competitors instead of workers of all industries being allied against the managers of all industries. If in this Gary ran up against powerful trade unions, it was not because he was against the trade union as such—for he was not—but because he had the right view of the way in which democracy ought to work and will work ultimately in industry in a country like this. It was Gary who more than any one else broke down the seven-day week and the twelve-hour day against the opposition, not only of other managers, but also of a great number of the employees themselves. It was Gary who saw that industry as an organization must take up burdens which in a simpler era might justly rest upon the individual, and therefore he promoted forms of insurance and provision for recreation and for proper living conditions as a part of the business of making and marketing steel.

To the end of his eighty years of life he was impressing upon, not only the steel industry, but American industry in general, certain principles of conduct which he regarded as more important than any methods of manufacture or any

practices in the technique of marketing. He was primarily a moral leader, a cultivator of a new code of ethics, an alchemist that transmuted ideals into practice. He was of course, like other men, often mistaken. He had, like other men, his limitations. He knew this; but he never allowed his mistakes to hold him back from going on in a path which he was sure was, on the whole, right.

Perhaps the fact that in his early days he was a county judge helped him to see other people's points of view that were hidden from his colleagues. Perhaps the religious faith which he inherited from his Methodist ancestors helped him to look at some of the problems with which he dealt with a view to their bearing upon the long future. Whatever the influences that made up his character were, they produced a man who has left his impress upon his country and has directed the course of those forces that affect the common life of men.

An Idle Thought About Naval Conferences

MR. KAWAKAMI has evidently become somewhat alarmed by the bitter feeling that he thinks has been engendered between the United States and Great Britain. His correspondence on another page reveals a state of mind which we trust is not shared by many of his countrymen. He even thinks that a war between the two great English-speaking Powers over maritime supremacy is not inconceivable. He is obviously thinking of something that has been repeatedly said to be unthinkable. Nothing, we are sure, is further from the thoughts of either the American or the English people. Yet if the Naval Conference at Geneva has put this idea into the head of an experienced press correspondent who has special means of knowing what Japan is thinking of, what may it not have suggested to observers in Europe?

Our editorial correspondent, Dr. Baldwin, has, we think, given a truer picture of the relation established by the Conference between the United States and Great Britain. Plain talk that is startling to other peoples is often refreshing and revealing to those whose native language is English. Perhaps we may understand the British better now; we hope they understand us better. If this Conference concerned only English-speaking countries, it might indeed have resulted mainly in good. But it concerns all the countries of the earth—especially those that have the real burdens of armament. What effect has such a Conference had upon them?

Before our Government calls another conference let it count a little more carefully first its possible cost. Can we afford to talk peace at the risk of arousing sleeping suspicion? May not a gesture of peace be misunderstood as a movement of the hand to the hilt?

The surest way in which to assure our friends abroad that our intentions were good is to go on with our naval plans as if nothing had happened. We need new cruisers to balance our navy. Let us build what we need. We do not need any such great amount of cruisers as we should have to build in order to place ourselves on a parity in tonnage with what Great Britain demanded at the Conference for herself. If Britain wants to burden herself with such naval expense, let her do so. It is her taxpayers—already groaning over the cost of government—who will have to pay the bills. We saved them a good deal of money in battleships five years ago. They will not thank us for that; and we have no idea of asking them to. If they do not want us to save them money in cruisers, that is, after all, their concern. Ours is to build just the cruisers that we need to make our navy fit, and no more.

Perhaps it might be a good idea for Great Britain to call the next naval conference and make an offer to save her own money.

Irish Politics at Home

THE Irish have their first chance in seven hundred years, under the Irish Free State Treaty, to play politics at home. Before that they had to practice in the British Parliament in London and Tammany Hall in New York. But practice has made many of them—if not perfect—at least expert. Now we are seeing what they can do with their opportunity in their own native land, where their only recourse used to be rebellion against an alien rule.

Interest centers at present in the entry of a large faction of Irish republicans into the lower chamber of the national Parliament, the Dail Eireann. Formerly all the republican extremists, who refused to recognize the peace treaty with England and were united in the party known as Sinn Fein, declined to sit in the Dail if they were called upon to take the oath of allegiance to the Irish Free State Constitution and the King. Last year Eamonn De Valera, once leader of Sinn Fein, split off from that party a large faction of so-called "moderates" and formed a new party known as Fianna Fail. Contrary to Sinn Fein, this party advocated co-operation with parliamentary government, but still re-

fused the oath to the King. This year, having won forty-five seats in the Dail, the De Valera faction has decided to take the oath required for entry into the chamber. The decision came partly as a result of a bill introduced by the Government requiring candidates in future to bind themselves in advance to carry out their responsibilities if elected. But there is more than that behind their apparent surrender.

The Government Party, representing the citizens whose leaders negotiated the Free State Treaty, is a minority in the Dail. The Fianna Fail delegates, in combination with the Labor Party, could turn it out of office, and threaten to do so. At the same time a republican announcement has declared that the taking of the oath of allegiance is a mere compulsory formality, not really binding upon any delegate.

What this means is still uncertain. But if De Valera intends to use the influence of his followers in the Dail to work against the terms of the treaty with England and split Ireland off entirely from the British Empire, he will surely make a new era of trouble in Ireland. It is hardly conceivable that England would permit the treaty to be violated in that way, and if she should step into control

in Ireland again it would be a long time before she would step out again.

Two years ago, George W. Russell ("AE"), the editor of the "Irish Statesman" and one of the wisest students of Irish affairs, remarked in conversation with a member of The Outlook's staff that the present Free State Government was a guaranty of good order in Ireland. As he pointed out, it is made up of men every one of whom risked his life time and time again in the political struggle against England. That is a test that sifts out the cowards and place-seekers; and every one of the chiefs of the Government has passed it in order to be where he is. But sooner or later, as Russell foresaw, this Government would have to give place to another; and then, in his opinion, would come the test whether the new system in Ireland could hold.

Apparently the time to which he pointed has come. The balance of power has shifted. Soon it will be known whether Irish radicals are bent upon plunging their country into a new period of disorder and strife, or whether they have developed the political sense to work with the means they command for a final restoration of confidence and an economic peace which may unite all Ireland, North and South.

Some Biographical Notes

By LAWRENCE F. ABBOTT

Contributing Editor of The Outlook

THERE is a distinct revival of interest in the writing and reading of biography. Biographical and autobiographical writing is not a modern art. It is one of the most ancient of the fine arts. The Iliad and the Odyssey are really biographies and the Hebrew Scriptures are full of biographical portraits. If we could rid ourselves of ecclesiastical and philosophical partisanship, of ethical and sociological preconceptions and prejudices, we should think of the story of David in the Old Testament and of Jesus in the New as two of the finest and most absorbing pieces of biographical portraiture in the history of literary art.

To write good biography requires a fine type of mind, a mind free from preconceived notions and the lust for propaganda. Too many biographies, especially of the early American school, are mere *apologia* or vehicles for defending political or theological doctrines. Dr. Johnson, as he so often did, hit the nail on the head when he said to Boswell, "Clear your mind of cant." It is its freedom from cant, its genuine although sympathetic and kind-hearted objec-

tivity, that makes Boswell's "Johnson" the greatest biography in English literature—perhaps in any literature. A revulsion of feeling against moral affectation or cant has led a small group of American literary rebels to fly to the other extreme and attempt to "debunk" biography. To my mind, however, "debunking" is quite as vulgar as whitewashing and rather more unpleasant. Biographers might well bear in mind the humorously cynical remark of Judge Rockwood Hoar, less known but more brilliant than his younger brother, Senator George Frisbie Hoar. As he was going to court one morning to argue a case a young associate in his office asked if he could be of any help in the presentation of the argument. "Well," said Judge Hoar, "you can at least sit by me and hate the other side!"

I began these notes with the intention of saying a word or two about a new biography of Carlyle, but I will let that ponderous book rest a moment while I add a word or two about Judge Rockwood Hoar. Somebody with a lively pen might write a readable essay on

"Unknown Brothers." There are two striking instances in the New England of the last century. Judge Hoar is one. His younger brother, Senator Hoar, had, and his name still retains, a National reputation. Judge Hoar's name is now hardly known outside of Massachusetts. Yet he sat on the Supreme Bench of that State, was chosen by President Grant as his first Attorney-General, and, after the refusal of the Senate—because of his two honest rebuffs of Senatorial intrigues—to confirm his nomination as a Justice of the United States Supreme Court, he became the acknowledged leader of the Massachusetts bar. His wit was perhaps a little too caustic for political preferment. He was one of the perpetrators of what is doubtless the most remarkable pun on record—a triple pun extemporized by two partners. This feat of wit was performed in a conversation between the Judge and his cousin, Senator William M. Evarts. The incident is related by Miss Ellen Emerson, Ralph Waldo Emerson's daughter, and quoted by Judge Hoar's biographers:

Judge Hoar told me that he and Mr. Evarts were talking together one day about a lawyer, bright, but of doubtful practices, who had lately come to some distinction. Mr. Evarts said, "Yet he seems to have been getting on lately." The Judge responded, "Yes, more than that, he's been getting honor;" and Mr. Evarts instantly added, "And perhaps now he'll begin to get honest."

The other New England instance of an undeservedly unknown brother is found in the case of John Holmes, the younger brother of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes. A graduate of Harvard and a lawyer by education, he lived the retiring life of a rather shy bachelor in Cambridge for eighty-seven years. Perhaps his retirement was due to a chronic lameness, perhaps to the tragedy of his fiancée's death from tuberculosis when he was still a very young man. His few intimate friends, among whom were James Russell Lowell and John Bartlett, compiler of "Bartlett's Quotations," had a high estimation of his cultivation, intelligence, and odd humor. He doubtless felt overshadowed by his brother Wendell's fame, but that he took this overshadowing in good part is shown by the inscription he made in the album of a French autograph hunter who was anxiously seeking the names of celebrated Americans. He wrote, "John Holmes, *frère de mon frère*." Emerson once said that Wendell Holmes represented wit while John Holmes represented humor. It was a humor of

delightful whimsicality. Thomas Wentworth Higginson says of it:

His humor was singularly spontaneous, and took oftenest the form of a droll picture culminating in a little dramatic scene in which he enacted all the parts. A grave discussion, for instance, as to the fact, often noticed, that men are apt to shorten in size as they grow older, suggested to him the probable working of this process in some vast period of time like the longevity of the Old Testament patriarchs. His busy fancy at once conjured up a picture of Methuselah in his literally declining years, when he had shrunk to be less than knee-high compared with an ordinary man. The patriarch is running about the room, his eyes streaming with tears. "What's the matter, Thuse?" says a benevolent stranger. "Why are you crying?" "I ain't crying," responds the aged patriarch, brushing away the drops. "It's these plaguey shoestrings that keep getting into my eyes." Again, in answer to an inquiry about a child, I made some commonplace remark on the tormenting rapidity with which one's friends' children grow up, and he said eagerly: "That's it! That's it! It is always the way! You meet an old friend and say to her in a friendly manner, 'By the way, how is that little girl of yours?' and she answers, 'Very well, I thank you. She is out in Kansas visiting her granddaughter.'"

And yet they say the New England Puritan has no sense of humor!

But to return to Carlyle, whose latest biography really started me on these discursive notes. Few people now read

the works of Carlyle, just as few people now read the works of Dr. Johnson. If Johnson's style, as Goldsmith said it was, is whale-ish, Carlyle's is taurine. But, like Johnson, Carlyle is still a great and interesting figure in the history of English culture. He has to his credit this, that he introduced into England, and so into the United States, a knowledge of German letters and philosophy. So far as I am concerned, I feel no special sense of gratitude to him on this account, since I have never derived any great solace from German poetry or metaphysics. The German language affects me much as it did Voltaire. When that erratic but gifted Frenchman was living at the Court of Frederick the Great, he "avoided the state dinners," says Dr. Will Durant in his brilliant "Story of Philosophy;" "he could not bear to be surrounded with bristling generals; he reserved himself for the private suppers to which Frederick, later in the evening, would invite a small inner circle of literary friends; for this greatest prince of his age yearned to be a poet and a philosopher. The conversation at these suppers was always in French; Voltaire tried to learn German, but gave it up after nearly choking; and wished that the Germans had more wit and fewer consonants."

As Carlyle was always choking with impatience or downright anger, a few extra consonants were no obstacle to his pleasure. He was less interested in literature as an art than as a vehicle for the conveyance of moral ideas and reforms. This assertion is justified even in the light thrown upon him by his latest and most sympathetic biographer, David

A. Wilson, whose "Carlyle at His Zenith" has just come from the press of Messrs. E. P. Dutton & Co., being the fourth volume of a work which is to be completed in six. Six volumes seems rather a disproportionate amount to devote to an author whose really readable work could be easily compressed into the same compass. Carlyle had little or none of the clubability of Johnson. Darwin in his autobiographical notes gives a telling snap-shot of him: "I remember a funny dinner at my brother's where, amongst a few others, were Babbage [the mathematician] and Lyell [the geologist], both of whom liked to talk. Carlyle, however, silenced every one by haranguing during the whole dinner on the advantages of silence. After dinner Babbage, in his grimmest manner, thanked Carlyle for his very interesting lecture on silence."

We shall perhaps be less shocked at Carlyle's contemptuous estimate of Keats as "a dead dog" and his boast that he never went to galleries or exhibitions of pictures when we recall that John Adams—graduate of Harvard, second President of the United States, trained in the law, familiar with the culture of his time, himself no mean author—boasted to a French correspondent towards the end of his long life, "I would not give sixpence for a picture of Raphael or a statue of Phidias."

But if Carlyle was not a great artist he was a great thinker, and to associate with him on any terms is stimulating. His life is a demonstration of the soundness of his defense of biography: "Great men, taken up in any way, are profitable company."

The Dole Air Race to Hawaii

Staff Correspondence from California by HUGH A. STUDDERT KENNEDY

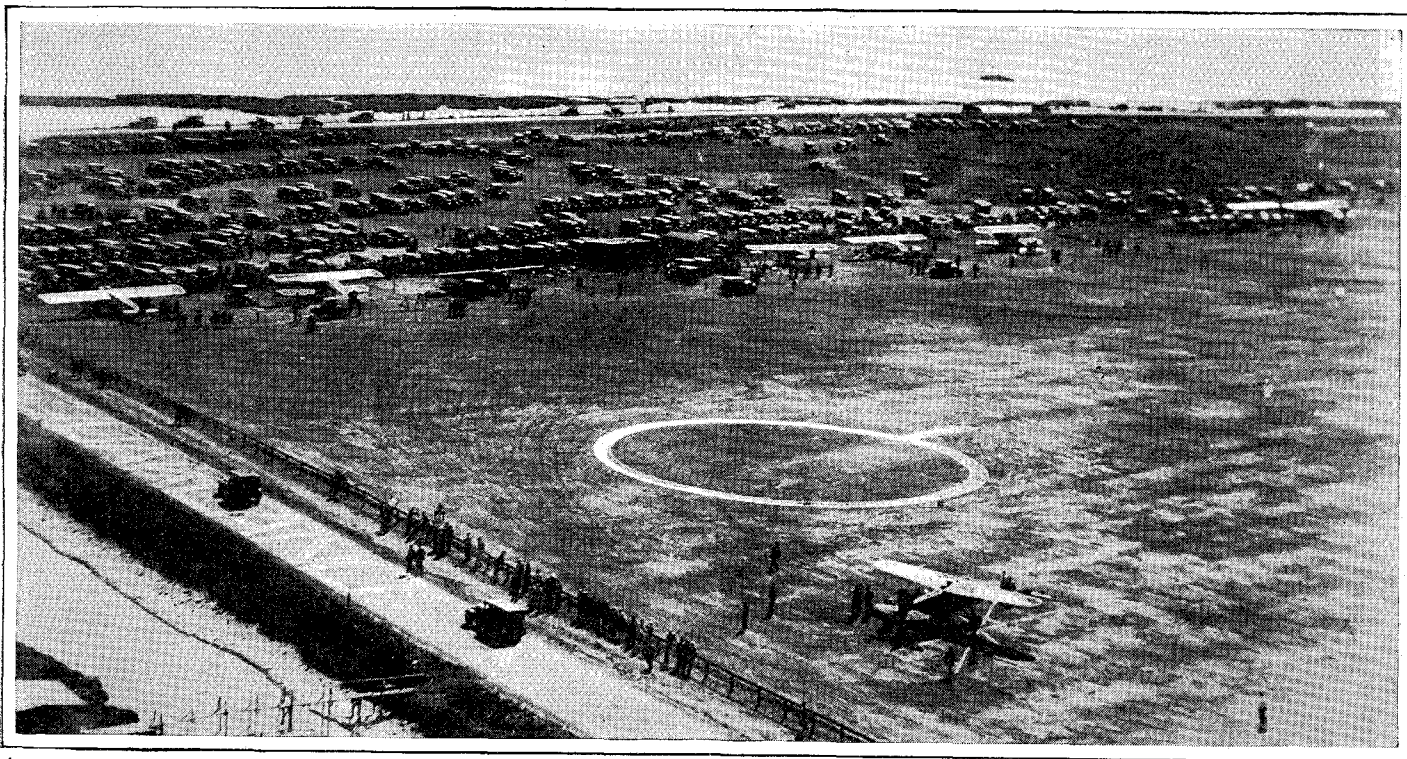
BEFORE this correspondence can appear in print the air race to Hawaii, which has developed from a prize of \$35,000 offered by James D. Dole, "the pineapple king," to the first two aviators who should fly from the North American mainland to Honolulu, any time within one year after noon August 12, 1927, Pacific coast time, will have been either abandoned or decided. While the newspapers, here, are filled with little else, and confidence is ostensibly everywhere, there are a very considerable number of people, and they are among those best qualified to speak, who view the whole enterprise with undisguised misgiving.

I cannot lay claim to any special knowledge of aviation and its stupendous difficulties beyond that which any moderately interested and observant layman may acquire. But it is impossible to live in San Francisco, so rapidly becoming one of the great aerial termini of the world, without realizing something of the great problems which still confront the aviator, and the urgent demand which at all times exists for tried experience, meticulous care, and unhurried preparation if success is to be achieved and disaster avoided.

These prerequisites to success seem to be strangely absent in the case of the Dole air race. After two aviators had been killed in attempting to fly from

Los Angeles to the starting-place of the race at the Oakland Air Port and a third had plunged his plane into the waters of the bay, the statement by Captain C. W. Saunders, Governor of the California National Aeronautical Association, to the effect that the take-off scheduled for the 12th would be "nothing short of suicide" was widely held as fully justified. "With the little navigating ability displayed by the navigators in this race," Captain Saunders declared, "it would be suicide to allow them to fly to Honolulu. A three-degree error in the flight would mean disaster."

The supreme art of aerial navigation is not something that can be acquired overnight. If the standard of efficiency



Acme

The aviation field at Oakland, California, the scene of the start of the Dole flight for Honolulu

of these navigators on August 11 was such as to render their participation in the air race to Hawaii virtually a suicidal act, it is hard to see how it can be much better than that on August 16, when the race, in spite of all protests, is scheduled to start.

An air race overseas is quite unlike any other contest of the kind in that the

only dropping out possible is that which must result, all too often, in disaster. It is to be feared that the remarkable degree of success which has attended recent efforts has tended to blind many to the difficulties of the task. There is all the difference in the world between the foolhardiness of some of these Dole aviators and the cool, calculating cour-

age of a Lindbergh or a Byrd. The young "eagle" who plans to take his "girl friend" for a flying trip to Hawaii may provide a good newspaper story, but most people will be of opinion that the progress of aviation has not yet reached the point where joy riding across the Pacific can be indulged in with safety.

What Happened at Geneva

I—The Game of Maritime Supremacy

By K. K. KAWAKAMI

Special Correspondence from a Japanese Point of View

TO-DAY, after forty-five hectic days since its opening on June 20, the Three-Power Naval Conference has ended in failure. Obviously, its greatest significance lies in the bitterness with which the American and British delegations fought for their respective proposals. The Conference, as soon as it sat, virtually resolved itself into a duel between America and Great Britain, with Japan an anxious but helpless third party. To us who have always taken it for granted that "blood is thicker than water" the recriminating, almost vindictive, spirit which has developed between the representatives of the two great Anglo-Saxon nations has been a revelation—a sad and distressing spectacle.

When two giants measure swords, the innocent third party is often made the victim of their fury. This is, in a sense, what has happened at this Conference. Japan came here with a sincere desire to see a real naval limitation. But the dispute between the two bigger Powers has waxed so hot and so vitriolic that the Conference has ended in rupture, the ugliness of which has been but thinly veiled by the diplomatic language used at the final session by the American and British delegations. If, as the result of this rupture, England and America should embark upon a competition of naval building, Japan, the innocent third party, comparatively poor, and therefore most anxious to restrict naval building, would be dragged into the contest. The

only consoling thought is that in or before January, 1931, the four signatories to the Washington Treaty are to hold another conference, and that in the meantime England and America might desist from embarking upon building competition of a ruinous nature.

THE issue between America and England at this Conference is not the tonnage of individual cruisers nor the caliber of guns nor the replacement age, though sharp verbal battles have been fought about them. These are but visible symbols of an intangible idea which is really at issue. That idea is maritime supremacy. Great Britain is determined to perpetuate her traditional "rule of the waves," while the United States, con-

scious of her growing influence in world affairs, is equally resolved to wrest it from England, or at least attain equality with her. That, I am sure, accounts for the bitterness which characterized their parley from the beginning.

That Great Britain came to Geneva with the fixed intention of retaining in some way a certain degree of superiority in auxiliary craft, especially in cruisers, no one can deny who has carefully examined her various proposals, from the one presented at the first plenary session to the final one which the British delegation brought back from London after consultation with the Cabinet, as well as various confidential explanations and suggestions offered in the meantime behind closed doors. "It would be," said Mr. Walter C. Bridgeman, Britain's First Lord of the Admiralty, about a year ago, "a very dangerous thing for Great Britain to allow it to be thought that we could be satisfied with a one-power standard in cruisers." It happens that this First Lord heads the British delegation to this Conference. Certainly he has crossed the "t's" in the proposals he has submitted to the Conference.

Confronted by America's dogged opposition, England has recanted and has taken pains to explain that it has never been her thought to deny parity to the American navy. And, indeed, she has by degrees scaled down her "necessary minimum" of cruiser tonnage to come nearer the American and Japanese standards, but in every one of the shifting proposals there has been found a provision apparently designed to give the British navy a certain advantage. Take, for instance, the final proposal submitted to the Executive Committee on July 28 upon the British delegation's return from London. Apparently, it recognizes the principle of parity as between the American and British navies. But it has a provision which permits each Power to retain ships above the replacement age to the extent of twenty-five per cent of the total tonnage allocated. Under this device, England will be able to retain something like 125,000 tons of cruisers above the age limit but comparatively new, and therefore still efficient. On the other hand, the United States, under the same provision, will retain only such ships as are practically useless, because most of her second-line cruisers were built between 1890 and 1908, and are therefore much older than the British ships above the replacement age. The United States also believes that the limitation of the displacement of cruisers and the restriction of gun caliber, as proposed by the British, will in effect accord the British navy a decided ad-

vantage, though this is a matter on which opinion is divided.

I HAVE observed not a few international conferences, but I fail to recall any parley where two Great Powers of the same race confronted each other in such resentful mood as has been displayed at this Conference. On more than one occasion, at secret meetings held at various places to avoid public attention, the British and American delegates are said to have employed words too vigorous to be civil. On such occasions it has been the rôle of the bewildered Japanese to propose a tea party or something of that nature. Even to the outsider this antagonism has furnished food for reflection. Is it a revelation of the innate and latent feeling between the two English-speaking peoples—an indication of their real attitude towards each other? The interrogation may sound fanatic, but that it is perplexing many a mind cannot be denied.

It is quite possible that this Conference will have more far-reaching influence upon world politics than is at present apparent. For one thing, it will relegate into the realm of the impossible any suggestion for an Anglo-Japanese *rapprochement* which has of late been so much talked about in British quarters. Before the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was abrogated at the Washington Conference it was the British who feared that they might be called upon to help Japan in a war against America. For this reason England was glad to see the alliance terminated. But the tables have been turned. Now England, apprehensive of her declining prestige in China, is desirous of reviving the defunct pact; but Japan, conscious of her growing security in the East, has been disinclined to lend ear to such suggestions. What she has witnessed at this Naval Conference may entirely wean her from any idea of *rapprochement* with her former ally. Certainly Japan would not enter into a relationship under which she might be called upon to aid England in the not entirely inconceivable event of war between the two Atlantic Powers. Perhaps the apprehension is exaggerated. Perhaps the Englishmen and the Americans will get along well enough. But in diplomacy we must take a long view, and must weigh international relations with the utmost care. If Great Britain and the United States are to make of maritime supremacy the bone of contention, who can say that they will never fall out?

ON the whole, the Japanese proposal at this Conference has been more

in harmony with the American plan than with the British. Stated in a sentence, Japan proposes a naval holiday on the basis of *status quo*, stopping all naval construction after all ships now building and projected will have been completed. Apply this to the cruiser, the crux of the whole naval problem of to-day.

Roughly speaking, England has 330,000 tons of first-line cruisers built, building, and projected; Japan, 190,000 tons; and the United States, 150,000 tons. Now the original American plan allocates 250,000 to 300,000 tons of cruisers each to England and the United States, and 150,000 to 180,000 tons to Japan. Therefore it would not be difficult to scale down the British and Japanese cruiser fleet to the maximum or even the minimum tonnage proposed by America if the two nations curtail a few ships projected but not building. America's cruiser problem is different. Since she has only 155,000 tons of cruisers, even counting six appropriated for but not building, she would have to build 145,000 tons to attain parity with Great Britain. This, the Japanese explain, may be done by allowing the United States to scrap her superfluous destroyers, for the Japanese plan uses the "global" method of estimation, combining the tonnage of cruisers and destroyers.

Japan's stand, in so far as she has consistently advocated real limitation, has been commendable. More than once she has reminded her associates, politely but unmistakably, that she has come to this Conference for naval limitation, not for naval increase. Nevertheless her armor has a weak spot in that she is reluctant to accept the 5-3 ratio as proposed by America. For the United States and Great Britain she would accept the American-proposed minimum of 450,000 tons in surface auxiliary craft (cruisers plus destroyers), but for herself she wants something like 310,000 tons, which is 40,000 tons more than the American-proposed minimum for Japan. The petty notion that Japan must have a fraction above 3 as against America's and Britain's 5 has vitiated the whole Japanese proposal, which is otherwise essentially sound.

Japan's position would have been irreproachable had she at the beginning of the Conference offered to abandon two or three 10,000-ton cruisers projected but not building, thus bringing down her cruiser allotment to conform to the ratio proposed by America. Had she done this, she could have placed herself upon a high moral plane, and could have spoken forcefully and convincingly, entirely

free from any suspicion as to her motives. She could indeed have exercised great influence in the delicate and critical situation created by the rivalry be-

tween the United States and Great Britain. Such a desirable rôle Japan has not been privileged to play, for she has not been high-minded enough and self-deny-

ing enough to command the respect of her associates. Japan has missed a golden opportunity.

Geneva, August 4, 1927.

II—The Tri-Power Blow-Up

By ELBERT FRANCIS BALDWIN

The Outlook's Editor in Europe

AN hour ago the Tri-Power Naval Conference blew up.

It seemed hardly possible that this could be. America, England, Japan, the three mightiest naval Powers, and perhaps the three strongest mentally—that they should meet, only to find that they could not unite, why, the thing appeared absurd.

Well, so it was apparently absurd, and why?

Some weightier and realer reasons will have already appeared in the press, but I venture to add two of my own.

Over-Admired

FIRST of all, because the Conference was over-admired.

Who else but specialists could understand the naval problems in hand? Therefore the necessity of admirals as delegates. In this Conference, however, as compared with that in Washington, there seemed an over-emphasis on the admiral side, and a consequent lack of training on the diplomatic side.

Let no one assume, notwithstanding, that the Geneva affair has been without a constructive side. Indeed, each time that the nations get together, no matter what the result, they instinctively draw closer for future success.

Though there had been, especially from the admirals, some decidedly brash and bumptious talk during these past weeks, the door was closed gently to-day and with oiled hinges ready for reopening.

Ill Prepared

THE second reason for ill success was lack of preparation.

In May there took place here an Economic Conference. It was an unprecedented success, chiefly because for a year and a half a widely representative Preparatory Commission had been meeting from time to time to find out just what subjects could be entirely proper for discussion.

A year and a half is very different from a half-year's preparation, for, on February 10, 1927, the President of the United States invited Britain, Japan,

France, and Italy, signatories to the Washington Treaty, to meet in Geneva to agree upon the principles of that Treaty to auxiliary craft. Britain and Japan accepted; France and Italy declined, save as being represented by unofficial observers.

There is no apparent reason for the delay in calling the Conference, because, on February 11, 1925, an act of Congress set forth that armaments should be reduced in the interest of unnecessary taxation. Then was the time to have issued the call for the Conference instead of sacrificing a year's precious preparation.

Wholesale or Retail

UNDER any circumstances, armaments should be reduced. But how? By wholesale or retail. By wholesale, says America. Very well, replies England, for capital ships, but not for others. At the Washington Conference we reduced the battleship proportion to five for America, five for Britain, and three for Japan. "Let us now reduce auxiliary craft in the same way," we propose. As, because of frequent fueling stations, Britain needs many small cruisers instead of fewer larger ones, Sir Austen Chamberlain, British Foreign Secretary, states:

Two nations, each possessing, say, 100,000 tons of battleships, may be regarded, without serious error, as being so far equal in fighting power. No such statement can reasonably be made about two nations, one of which has ten cruisers of 10,000 tons, while the other has twenty cruisers of 5,000 tons. . . . If it came to fighting, the more numerous but smaller vessels would stand but a poor chance against the more powerful but less numerous opponent.

In developing this theme and in showing England's absolute necessities for open ocean lanes, since she has but a seven weeks' supply of food, Mr. W. C. Bridgeman, the ample and portly First Lord of the Admiralty, made a decided impression upon his auditors, speaking in a spirit of "sweet reasonableness," in showing how the British had tried to live

up to the American demands, making the British case both comprehensible and plausible, and particularly in paying a deserved compliment to Mr. Gibson, as presiding officer, in remarking that it was harder to keep three teams in order than two. But Mr. Bridgeman's cleverest move was in getting admittance to-day to speak for Mr. MacWhite, the Irish delegate, whose three lines, delivered in delightful brogue, produced the one high light of the proceedings. The Irish will never get over that honor.

The Last Day

MR. GIBSON'S was the hardest task of all. As the representative of the ruler who had summoned the Conference, not only had he been chosen presiding officer, but he was regarded by many as only the mouthpiece of the Secretary of State at Washington, when his own mouth would have been the apter. Throughout the Conference, and especially to-day, his auditors seemed to realize that he wished to impress on them the desirability of not being too discouraged. Though the Conference had nothing to do with the League of Nations save to hold most of its sessions there, well merited were Mr. Gibson's references in his speech of to-day to Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General of the League, and to Mr. Howard Huston, Chief of the League's Interior Services. Mr. Gibson's defense of the American position was able and well put.

Of to-day's speeches, the most remarkable in some respects was delivered by the Japanese delegate. Some of his countrymen (like Dr. Inazo Nitobe, who has, to the regret of all, resigned his position here as Under-Secretary of the League) have an apparently perfect command of our language. Not so all of the Japanese at Geneva. The attempted English of to-day's delegate was so lame as actually to miss one line of his text. I know, because I was favored with a copy.

Let this be no indication of the accomplishment of the Japanese at Geneva. It has been brilliant.

Geneva, August 4, 1927.

The Descendants of Who's Who

What Do They Tell of the Future of the Race ?

By ELLSWORTH HUNTINGTON and LEON F. WHITNEY

BEFORE we go further in discussing eugenics, divorce, birth control, and all the problems connected with marriage, we need more actual facts. There is a widely spread idea that the greater a person's ability and success, the less likely he is to marry. Is this supported by the facts? Not at all!

Among the men in "Who's Who," about eighty-nine per cent report themselves as married. If we allow for a few who are married but fail to report the fact, and for a few of the younger men who will marry in the future, it appears that by the time they reach the age of fifty-five years at least ninety-one per cent of the men in "Who's Who" will be married. This is a slightly higher percentage than the United States Census shows for men of the same age among either native whites of native parentage, foreign-born whites, or those of mixed parentage. Only the Negroes rival the native whites in this respect, but even they are scarcely as much married as the leaders. So much for one good old idea. The most successful men of America are a trifle more likely to be married than almost any other great group of our population.

THAT may be conclusive," says the objector, "but, anyhow, it is well known that the leaders are less likely to be married now than a few generations ago." Such was our own belief until we compared leaders of different ages. Here are the percentages who report themselves as married:

Date of birth	Number of men	Percentage married
Before 1850.....	411	87
1850-9	1,399	89
1860-9	2,556	91
1870-9	2,693	90½
1880-9	1,180	88½

This does not look as if the rate of marriage were declining. If we allow for the fact that some of the older widowers presumably fail to report themselves as married, while some of the younger unmarried men will certainly be married in due time, the percentage of married leaders apparently remains fairly constant at about 91. The popular idea is certainly wrong.

How about the age at marriage? The effect of our lengthening period of education in deferring marriage and de-

creasing the size of families has been dinned into our ears until we are tired, but judge for yourself so far as "Who's Who" is concerned:

Date of birth	Number of men	Age at marriage (years)
Before 1840.....	34	28.6
1840-9	321	28.7
1850-9	1,231	28.5
1860-9	2,693	29.2
1870-9	2,785	29.2

This looks as if the leaders born since 1860 were marrying half a year later than those born earlier. Even this slight difference may be deceptive, because the most vigorous men tend not only to marry young but to live long, so that they form the larger proportion of our "Who's Who" men born before 1860. Thus it is doubtful whether the most successful Americans marry any later now than formerly. Even if they do marry half a year later, that cannot be an appreciable cause of the recent decline in the size of their families. So much, then, for another widely held idea.

BUT surely the long period now required for education must be a reason for small families. Well, look at this table, where the different kinds of education are arranged according to the average number of children per person in "Who's Who," but with the assumption that ten per cent of the children are not reported because of death in early childhood:

Kind of education	Estimated children per person	Estimated adult great-grand-children per 1,000 persons
MEN:		
College and professional	2.4	1,060
College and Ph.D.....	2.3	940
College	2.3	940
Normal, business, trade, secretarial	2.3	895
High school	2.1	730
Elementary schools and home	2.1	700
Professional school only	1.9	625
WOMEN:		
Normal, business, trade, secretarial	1.8	455
High school	1.4	195
Elementary schools and home	1.3	160
College	1.1	110
Professional school only	0.9	65
College and Ph.D.....	0.8	35
College and professional	0.7	28

The men's part of this table is astonishing because of the order in which the types of education arrange themselves; the women's part, because of the extremely small number of children.

College men who study in professional schools or take a doctor's degree usually study three or four years longer than do those who merely go to college. Yet their families are at least as large. College men in turn study about two years longer than normal school men, but have slightly more children. Normal school men require two years more than high school graduates, but have ten per cent more children. High school graduates similarly surpass those who have had merely an elementary education. Except for the professional schools at the bottom of the list, the types of education are arranged exactly in the order of the length of the time that they require. The longer the period of education, the greater the number of descendants. Is not this astounding? What does it mean?

The first thing that it means is that the better educated the leaders, the more likely they are to be married, and the more likely the married ones are to have children. Thus while 79 per cent of all the doctors of philosophy in our table are married and have children, this is true of only 67 per cent of the leaders with merely an elementary education.

A second and deeper meaning is that the upper classes are mainly recruited from their own numbers, and not from below. One of the most curious features of our whole study of "Who's Who" is that the men who attend professional schools without a college education fall below every other educational group in the number of their children. This suggests that a successful self-made man without a college education is out of his normal position in society. Such men generally come from families with relatively little culture. In early years they often work with their hands, get their education piecemeal, and have few opportunities. In other cases the desire to "get ahead" as fast as possible convinces them that a college education and its attendant culture involve a waste of time. In the end such men generally regret their mistake and frequently make a special effort to conform to the social standards set by college graduates of

similar achievements. This effort is a sign of maladjustment to society.

Look at the matter a little more in detail. In spite of their abbreviated education, many of the successful men who do not go to college are late in getting established in their life-work. Because they are born in homes of relatively low caliber they often fail to seek education until comparatively late. That is one reason why they take short cuts. Moreover, when they take up their professional work their progress is often retarded by the imperfections of their education. Thus when the age of marriage is reached the average prospective leader who lacks a college education is not so well established as is the man who gets through college fairly young because his family has the college habit.

All this hampers the matrimonial plans of the men with the poorer education. At the age when their college-bred colleagues are ready to marry many of them are not far enough along in their careers to do likewise. If by chance they marry, they are more likely than the others to put off having children because of economic handicaps. Even more important is the fact that the self-made man with his educational deficiencies is often less attractive than the college-bred man to the kind of woman whom he wants to marry. He may retain little errors of speech and manner and a large ignorance of how to conduct himself socially. Such defects create a barrier between the ambitious young men and the most cultured types of young women. One of the most bitter trials of many a self-made leader is that the kind of wife to whom he aspires is repelled by his lack of good breeding. Thus many factors combine to reduce the number of children among leaders sprung from any save the more cultured levels of society.

CONSIDER what this means as to the future.

If the present rates of marriage, birth, and death should continue, and if the families with and without a college education should remain separate, the leaders of the college-bred type would have approximately enough descendants to replace themselves, as appears in the last column of our table. The leaders who lack a college education, on the other hand, would have only six or seven hundred great-grandchildren for every thousand persons of the present generation.

All this applies not merely to the persons in "Who's Who," but to several million influential people from whom

such leaders are mainly derived. Hence the relatively small number of descendants among the less-educated and less-cultured members of this group takes on a deep significance.

It means that people who rise from the lower ranks of society suffer limitations which tend to prevent them from reproducing themselves. The self-made man does not add "new blood" or new germ plasm to the dominant groups to anything like such a degree as is usually supposed. The "effete upper classes" are much more likely to marry and have children than are the sturdy sons of the soil or the keen children of the immigrants who rise to positions of influence. The aristocracy, if we may use the term, is largely recruited from its own members. Doubtless the lower social levels do make great contributions to the upper levels in the long run, but they do so only after a stringent process of selection whereby those who fail to attain certain standards are relentlessly weeded out.

That is the meaning of the fact that three-fourths of the leading college graduates have children, as compared with only two-thirds of the leaders with less education.

THE relation of the women in "Who's Who" to education is almost the reverse of that of the men.

No group of women, to be sure, has as many children as the men, but the women who have only a little education are much more likely to be married and have families than are those who have a higher education. The college women who have any children at all do indeed average slightly more (2.4) than do the women who do not go to college (2.3), but many of the college women refrain from marriage. About three-fourths of the feminine leaders who have attended neither a college nor a professional school are married; somewhat more than half of those who have attended either a college or a professional school but not both; and only about two-fifths of those who have been to college and then to a graduate or professional school.

Yet, strangely enough, the feminine doctors of philosophy who do marry and become mothers actually have 3.1 children apiece, more than any other group in our whole table. Education and intellectuality evidently do not prevent women from having good-sized families if they marry young enough; they merely prevent them from marrying or cause them to marry too late. Women may some day be able to have careers and likewise bring up enough children to maintain their type in the community,

but they certainly have not yet learned how to do so.

IN order to hold their own with the rest of the American population, the leaders ought to be reproducing at such a rate that a thousand persons of the present generation will have fifteen to eighteen hundred great-grandchildren. As a matter of fact, even if we make the most liberal allowances, the men in "Who's Who" bid fair to have scarcely nine hundred great-grandsons, or not much more than half enough to maintain their present proportion in the community. Among the women, even with still more liberal allowances, the number of great-granddaughters per thousand persons gives promise of being scarcely two hundred. Not much hope for the future in that.

But even if the leaders as a whole are vanishing, are they not locally holding their own in some regions?

When separated by States, the average families of "Who's Who" fathers contain all the way from two and a half to four children, but among the recently completed families these differences largely disappear. Among the successful men born from 1840 to 1849 the number of children per father was a trifle under 3.5 in New England and the Middle Atlantic States, and more elsewhere, especially in the South. The recently completed families, on the contrary, are of practically the same size all over the country. The family of the average man in "Who's Who" is fast becoming stabilized at 2.7, as the data appear in the book, which may mean 3.0 if allowance is made for unreported children who die in infancy. But with the present high percentage of persons who remain unmarried or have no children though married, that number will not even maintain the present number of leaders, let alone increasing it to correspond with the growth of population.

ALTHOUGH the regional differences in the size of families among the leaders of America are disappearing, this does not seem to be true of differences between large places and small. Such differences are extremely important because of the strong tendency for the most able people, at least in certain occupations, to migrate to the city. How rapidly does this cause the descendants of the different types to disappear in big cities compared with small?

In order to test this, let us use only the leaders who were married before 1905, and whose families are therefore complete. Here is what we find as to the six occupations which are repre-

mented by approximately five hundred men or more:

SIZE OF FAMILIES COMPARED WITH SIZE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE

Size of residence	1,670 educators	476 engineers	631 Government officials	1,009 lawyers	1,047 religious leaders	796 scientists	Total
Under 50,000.....	3.16	2.78	3.14	3.04	3.45	3.09	3.11
50,000 to 300,000...	2.89	2.77	3.00	2.99	3.38	3.01	3.02
Over 300,000.....	2.57	2.68	2.99	3.06	3.38	2.70	2.87

In every occupation except law the size of the families systematically declines from the small cities to the large. The largest families of all are found in the rural districts, as we know from other data. The percentage who marry, the percentage of married people who have children, and the number of children per father and mother all increase systematically from the big cities to the little ones, and then to the towns and villages. If we make an allowance of

ten per cent for children who die young and are not reported, it appears that among the leaders of America the conditions of marriage and parenthood are such that a thousand men of the present generation in the large cities bid fair to have only about six hundred great-grandsons, while a thousand in places of less than fifty thousand inhabitants will presumably have over twelve hundred. This means extermination for one group, survival for the other.

If we take account of the fact that the death rate is greater in large cities than

in small, the contrast becomes still more pronounced. The few leaders who live in genuinely rural districts doubtless have fairly large families, but in proportion to the population such leaders are scarcely more than a tenth as numerous as in the larger places. Since leaders arise mainly from the families of leaders, the leadership of the future seems likely to come largely from the competent people who live in the small cities and large villages, or else in the suburbs of the great cities. In such places the main group that can really be relied upon to maintain its leadership in comparison with the growth of the rest of the population is the highly educated type—that is, the college-bred business man and the professional man who takes a college course as well as a professional course.

Why Our Forests Are Burning Up

III—The Necessity of Immediate Reform

By ARTHUR M. BAUM

IN his third and final article on the danger we run of losing our National Forests by fire Mr. Baum urges a complete investigation of the whole situation and outlines the reforms which he feels such an investigation would indicate as absolutely essential if our timber resources are

to be saved. It is an eloquent appeal to the American people to decide whether Conservation is worth the price we must pay for it, and, if the answer is in the affirmative, to face the costs and insist upon adequate protection against forest fires.

THE first essential question which must be decided if the American people are to have their merchantable timber resources gain at any appreciable rate, rather than diminish, as they are now doing through annual fire losses which cannot be made up at the same ratio, is whether or not Conservation is worth the price fixed by nature and economics. If it is not worth this heavy price, there is nothing else to be considered, for there is no profit in continuing to beg the question at the costly rate we have been paying.

But, taking it for granted that the American people will follow the example of other civilized nations in believing that an annual forest harvest must be assured, the first step which must be taken is for the Forest Service to recognize and acknowledge the fact that, however fine so many of its achievements have been, it has not yet appreciated the magnitude of its job.

Then it is essential that an exhaustive investigation be made of the whole Ser-

vice—not from the Washington or district offices, but into the National Forests themselves and among their interspersed settlers and business men. And let not such an investigation commission forget the possibility that the average man employed by the Service for a few months in each year, in his dual capacity of employee and taxpayer, may have more intelligent information concerning the shortcomings of the fire-protection organization, its achievements and its needs, than the officers of the Service.

The surface results of any such investigation may well be negligible. Whenever a Government service is probed, it always manages to "save its face," no matter what the findings. The important result lies in the stiffening in the organization when the investigation has blown over. For instance, after Mr. Gregg's article in *The Outlook* two years ago questioning whether the Forest Service had "gone daffy" over providing recreational facilities in the Forests, there was a quiet but very distinct re-

pression of recreational enthusiasm. No matter what form the investigation I propose may take, it will have its results within the Forest Service. There will be a recognition on its own part and that of the public of its financial needs, a clarification of its objectives and its practice, and a truer public appreciation of what the Forest Service is and for what it stands.

I SHALL approximate the findings of such a commission.

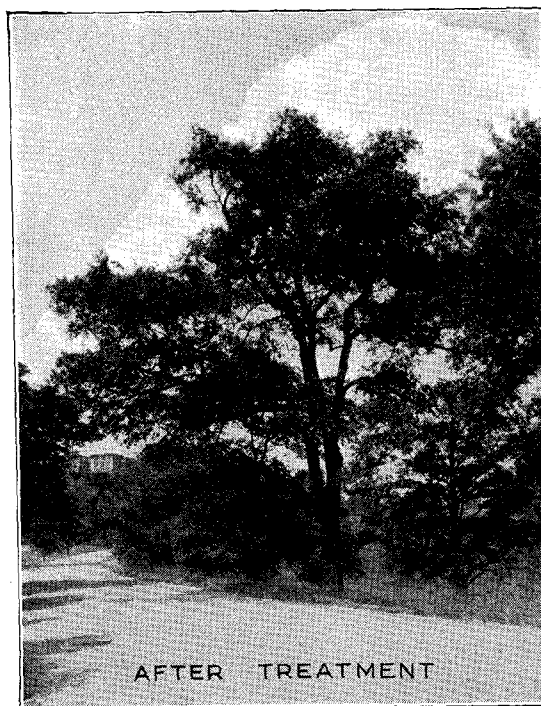
The road and trail program must be accelerated at a pace undreamed of today in the Forest Service itself. The mileage must be seven or eight times that now planned. The construction must be financed annually to the maximum of money that can be expended effectively.

The construction of improvements other than roads and trails must also be financed and pushed to the full degree commensurate with efficient performance. This will not be as expensive as



BEFORE TREATMENT

June, 1925, before treatment. Tree in Central Park starving through neglect under semi-artificial conditions. Note thin foliage and dying top



AFTER TREATMENT

June, 1926—same tree one year after treatment. Restored to new health and vigor through Davey methods of scientific feeding and pruning

Saving the starving trees of Central Park, New York

TO EXPLAIN away the obvious results of neglect and inefficiency, various fanciful and fallacious theories were advanced as to the reasons why the trees of Central Park are dying. In 1925 the Davey Company challenged these unwarranted claims, and made the positive assertion that the trees of Central Park are dying from neglect and starvation. To prove the truth of this assertion, the Davey Company offered to treat, at its own expense, 100 dying trees as a demonstration.

A careful survey by Davey Experts indicated that about 25% of the older trees of Central Park are too far gone to save, and another 25%, approximately, are border-line cases in advanced stages of decline, but with some reasonable chance of saving them by proper treatment. The other 50% were in varying conditions from fairly good to relatively poor.

The 100 trees selected for demonstration were taken from the second group of border-line cases, and the Davey Company staked its reputation on its ability to save a substantial portion of these dying trees. The treatment given was the result of John Davey's life experience and the quarter of a century experience of the whole Davey organization.

This treatment was a combination of practical common sense and scientific knowledge and experience. For exactly the same reason that a good farmer cultivates his fields and fertilizes his soil, the ground under these trees was thoroughly cultivated—adequate and appropriate fertilizers were used—the ground was prepared to receive both water and air, so vital to plant life. One of

the important elements in this program was the use of Davey Tree Food to stimulate new growth quickly.

In addition to this, the trees were given expert scientific pruning to eliminate the dead and weak parts, and to establish a proper balance between a dying top and an impoverished root system. All the trees of Central Park are living under semi-artificial conditions, aggravated by neglect.

One year later, in June, 1926, photographs were again taken of the same 100 trees, and a thorough examination disclosed the fact that 99% of them showed definite improvement, a large proportion showing really marvelous improvement. The other 10% were holding their own.

All of this proves beyond the possibility of doubt or fallacious argument that most of the trees of Central Park can be saved, if the civic pride of New York forces a prompt and complete abandonment of the past policy of neglect.

All trees growing under lawn conditions are living under more or less artificial handicaps. Many of them are actually starving, slowly or rapidly. They need help. Are any of your trees starving? Look for danger signs in the slowly dying tops. The local Davey representative will be glad to examine your trees and report their condition to you without cost or obligation.



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THE DAVEY TREE EXPERT CO., Inc.
680 City Bank Bldg., Kent, Ohio

DAVEY TREE SURGEONS

roads and trails, but just as important. I shall mention but a few of these improvements.

The construction of telephone lines must not only keep pace with the mileage rendered necessary by increases in protection guards—so that every man will have sure and immediate means of communication with the central dispatcher, the ranger—but it must also provide for the replacement of many miles of line built before present standardization methods, and replacement of a far greater mileage of rapidly deteriorating left-over army outpost wires. Lookout towers and houses, cabins for guards at exposed points, and warehouses must be built at a much faster rate if maximum efficiency is to be expected of the men on temporary jobs. An incredible mileage of fence must be built, and every acre of land suitable for hay or pasture developed in order that Government stock may be fed cheaply, conveniently located, and those often disastrous delays eliminated which are incident to trying to keep horses and mules in unfenced mountain pasture. And, last but not least, the dwellings and other structures at ranger headquarters must be put on a parity with town buildings if competent men are to be expected to remain in a profession which at best entails hardships that are a trying ordeal for their families.

The protection force must be increased to three or four times its present strength, and it must be clearly realized that these increases will not cease with this sudden jump, but will continue as the use of our National Forests grows in extent and in variety.

There must be provided immediately, and thereafter maintained, fire-protection equipment adequate for the worst years imaginable; and more money must be supplied for experimental work in new styles of equipment.

Accurate maps must be provided. The Service has done splendid work in this direction, yet the inaccuracy of most of our maps would horrify European foresters. To mention but one use of them, if fires are to be located with precision, the best maps are none too good. The solution of this problem is to give the Geological Survey funds to carry out its work systematically, instead of, as at present, spasmodically.

The Forest Service must meet the transportation problem. It must have an adequate number of pack and saddle horses, trucks, and passenger cars. Every ranger district where there is fire danger should have at least one truck.

The Service must be assured of air-

planes as auxiliary fire protection. Planes are distinctly secondary to fixed lookouts in detection of fire, except when the country is overhung with a smoke, when they may search out fires invisible to the stationary lookouts, but their real value lies in swift reconnaissance of large fires and keeping the central dispatching forces in touch with general conditions. Each year the War Department—I suppose because of its own scarcity of planes—hesitates whether to patrol the Forests, and the planes it does provide are antiquated, ill-fitted, and unsafe for flying over Forests where emergency landing-fields are practically unknown. The Forest Service is entitled to the most modern types of planes, as to both safety and rapid maneuvering.

IF the constantly increasing inroads on our Forests by man-caused fires are to be checked, the Forest Service must be provided with modern means of law enforcement, instead of those deemed satisfactory in 1826, in order that offenders may be brought to swift and salutary punishment. A solution might be to let the Federal judges continue to try felonies, but to set up for misdemeanors some Federal agency analogous to justices of the peace.

The Forest Service, the forestry schools, and the public must be inculcated with the idea that the position of ranger is not a mere stepping-stone to a career, but quite a respectable career in itself. Both the incoming college graduates and the self-trained men must realize that not every one can hope to be Babe Ruth or the President. The yeastiness in Forest Service psychology is largely responsible for the present unwieldy and overpaid overhead.

Accepting this idea, the Forest Service might well provide training schools for intensive education in the practical subjects a ranger must know. All phases of administration should be taught; but fire work should come first. Actual occupancy of the various positions subordinate to that of ranger—trail laborer, lookout, fireman, and assistant ranger—should be enforced whether the candidate is a college-trained man or not.

The Forest Service organization must be revamped from top to bottom. Machinery must be set up which will permit a more effective liaison between the field force and the higher officials. The district offices should either be abolished altogether or curtailed seventy-five per cent, perhaps replaced by one central Western office. Every effort must be made to improve the personnel throughout the Service and promotion must be based strictly on merit. Only such men

should be elevated above the rank of ranger—which, as I have said, should be considered an end in itself rather than a means to an end—who from native ability, detailed experience, and innate qualities of leadership are able to inspire, not drive, their subordinates.

WE all know the story of the traveler who found three men cutting stones in a quarry. He asked what they were doing. The first replied, "I am cutting a stone." The second looked up and said, "I'm earning five dollars a day." The third paused in his work and studied the stone he was cutting, then said, "I am building a cathedral."

What the Forest Service needs is the man who is building a cathedral. It will have no effective leadership as long as it continues in its unconscious dedication to bureaucratic ends and its infantile handling of personnel.

A commission which would report such findings as these would be laying down a program which will cost money. It will cost more money than any academic conservationist ever dreamed of. Do not mistake me. If conservation principles survive at all, the United States Forest Service, revamped, will be the means of their salvation. But if we wish conservation of our Forest resources, let us face the plain fact of having to pay for it. If we really wish it, let us revise the organization which is responsible for Conservation and for the upkeep of our National Forests.

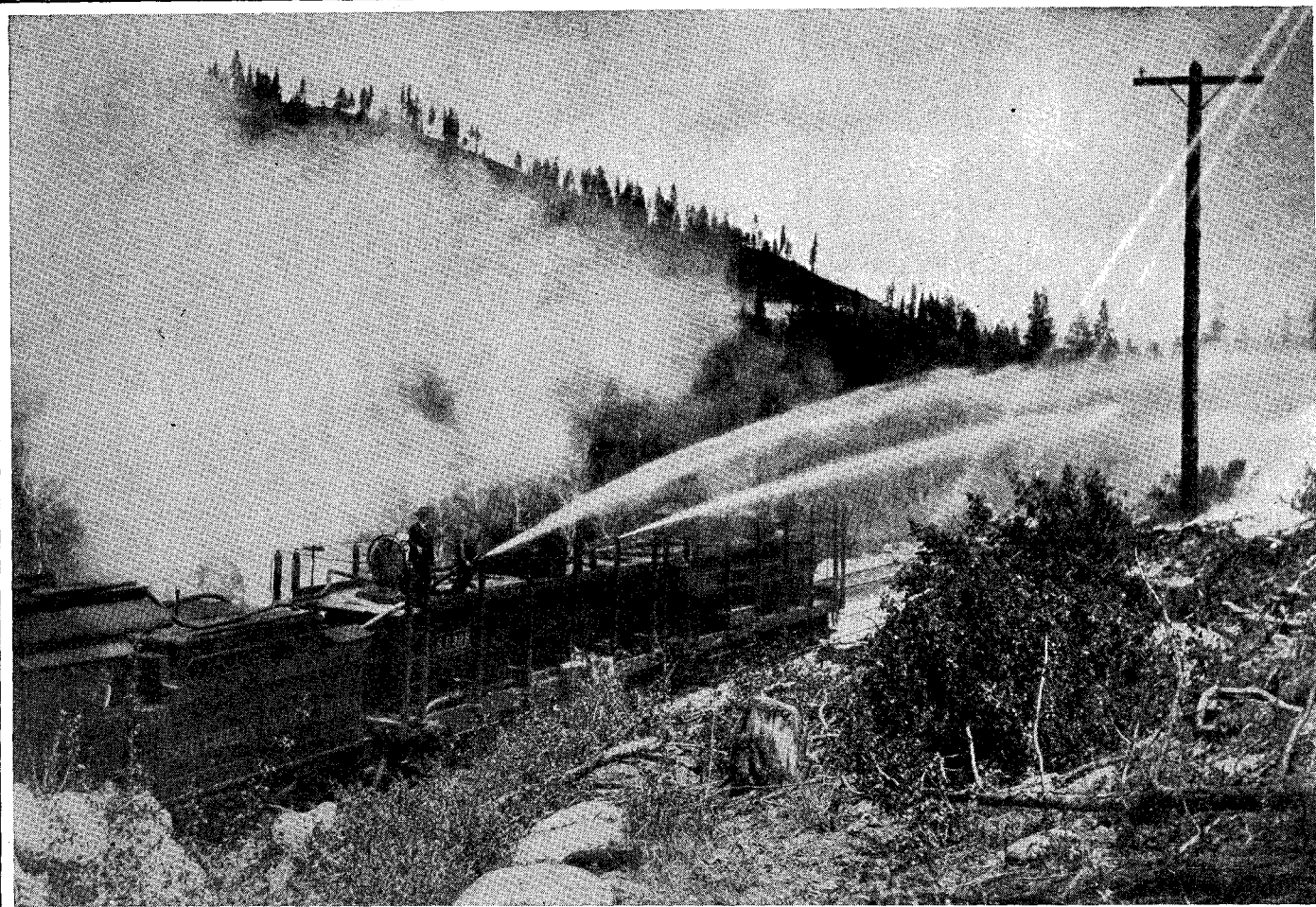
THE American people are notorious for dilatoriness in checking up on slovenly performance by their public servants. Once they do check up, however, efficiency usually is the result. Hence I am not unduly exercised over the future performance of the Forest Service in fire protection, provided these articles have succeeded in blazing the way toward public scrutiny and criticism of existing conditions, which stand in such need of investigation. What I am exercised about is the acceptance of the cost of Conservation—whether the American people are keen enough to work out, before it is too late, the equation that protection money spent now means timber in the future.

It is a situation similar to that on which was preached the shortest sermon on record, attributed to Dean Swift:

"He who giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord." My friends, if you're satisfied with the security, down with the shillings."

For my purpose this might be paraphrased to read:

"He who puts money in protection now has timber in the future. If you're



International

The Southern Pacific prepares to fight fire along its right of way. This is an instance of the use of modern equipment.

The Southern Pacific maintains four fire-fighting trains. They carry enough water to provide an hour's supply

satisfied with the security, down with the dollars."

And until an exhaustive investigation

has been made let no self-satisfied Forest Service, not even frank with itself, nor any sincere but ill-informed disciple of

Conservation, deceive you to the effect that the dollars are not needed. They are, in great sums, and immediately.

Better Business Letters

By MAURICE H. WESEEN

"ONE great defect of our tradesmen is their not knowing how to write their letters of correspondence in a free, plain, and tradesman-like style, and to give or receive orders in terms suitable to the nature of the thing they write about."

Thus did Daniel Defoe, of "Robinson Crusoe" fame, call attention in 1726 to the importance of good letters as adjuncts to business affairs. His criticism was aimed primarily at the affected and bombastic style of correspondence in his day. He illustrated by quoting some actual letters, and among them the following specimen:

Sir, The destinies having so appointed it, and my dark stars concurring, that I, who by nature was fram'd for better things, should be put out to a trade, and the gods having been so propitious to me in the time of my servitude, that at length the days are

expir'd, and I am launch'd forth into the great ocean of business, I thought fit to acquaint you, that last month I received my fortune, which by my father's will had been my due two years past, at which time I arriv'd to man's estate, and became major; whereupon I have taken a house in one of the principal streets of the town of — where I am entred upon my business, and hereby let you know that I shall have occasion for the goods hereafter mention'd which you may send to me by the carrier.

The "Complete English Tradesman," from which this excerpt is taken, is a very readable commentary on the general business methods, problems, and ideals of two centuries ago. It will prove interesting to any modern business man.

SINCE the days of Defoe the business letter has become increasingly important, until to-day it is one of the chief

agencies in the conduct of the world's affairs. Notwithstanding its widespread use as a medium of communication, the letter has until recently received almost no studious attention. It is only within the past few years that deliberate and specific efforts have been put forth to make the business letter worthy of its important place in the modern scheme of affairs. A few companies here and there set out to improve their letters by making an intensive study of the problems involved. These companies achieved such remarkable results that hundreds of others have followed their example. Within a few years the general improvement has been so marked that to-day a poorly written business letter is rather the exception than the rule. The conditions of a generation ago have been practically reversed.

This does not mean that any correspondent can afford to rest on his oars.

There is still room for much improvement. We have by no means sounded the potential depths of the business letter. We are only beginning to realize its almost unbounded possibilities. New uses and new methods of effectiveness are being discovered every day. The standards are constantly rising, and they will continue to rise with the increase of efficiency in the general conduct of affairs. Correspondence supervisors are now employed by many leading firms for the purpose of making an intensive study of letter-writing problems and of training subordinates to carry on this important work.

ALL of the firms that have tackled the letter-writing problem have recognized that the first essential is a clear understanding of fundamental principles. An effective letter can no more be written without such an understanding than a safe house can be built without a solid foundation. First of all, the correspondent who is to be successful must have a definite purpose and must be thoroughly conscious of that purpose. He who aims at nothing is pretty sure to hit it. This truth applies with special force to letter writing. An occasional letter of the hit-or-miss variety may happen to produce results. But the distinguishing characteristic of the successful correspondent is his definiteness of purpose and his ability to accomplish his purpose every time.

In order to accomplish his purpose, the correspondent must know his subject, and he must know it thoroughly. He cannot collect an overdue account, or make an adjustment, or handle a request for an extension of credit, unless he knows the general principles underlying these problems, the general policy of his firm in dealing with them, and the circumstances of the particular case that is before him. The successful correspondent is the one who familiarizes himself with these facts and principles before he puts pen to paper.

Information about the person to be addressed is almost as important as knowledge of the subject itself. The successful correspondent must be a serious student of human nature and of human psychology. He needs to know, in the first place, the characteristics that are common to all men. And, in addition, he should acquire information about the individual whom he is addressing, his circumstances, his vocation, his needs, and his desires. Any correspondent who is to do his work effectively must know just how far he can proceed on general principles and just how to vary his approach in each

individual case. He must be a master of the principle of adaptation, of shaping means to ends.

"Promptness in correspondence is one of the best of credit and business builders." In this slogan the National Association of Credit Men has given recognition to another fundamental principle of business-letter writing. Many firms require that all letters must be acknowledged on the day they are received, whether or not final answer can be made at that time. This requirement is based on an understanding of a fact of human nature, namely, that every person likes to receive immediate attention. Delay is, of course, preferable to hastily constructed letters which fail to accomplish their purpose and endanger the future welfare of the business. On the other hand, even a good letter will fall short if the person addressed has become enraged through long waiting for a reply. It is well for the correspondent to remember that what seems a mere matter of routine to him often seems much more important to the other man.

The qualities of completeness and thoroughness, important in all business activity, are absolutely indispensable in the written messages that represent a company to its distant customers. The correspondent who makes an incomplete job of a first letter and has to write several more when one should have been enough is not only wasting his employer's time, but may also be losing a valuable customer and indirectly creating an unfavorable impression among many people. If he is to do a thorough job of letter writing, the correspondent must have before him all of the required data before he begins to construct his letter. He should be sure that his information consists of genuine facts, and if any points are in the least doubtful he should verify them. If there has been previous correspondence on the same matter, he should have this before him. He should analyze this correspondence carefully and should understand clearly what has already been done, what is the present status of the case, and what remains to be accomplished. He should then do the job before him so completely and so thoroughly that it will be done for good.

The principle of economy, a maximum of result with a minimum of effort, applies to the task of letter writing as much as it does to any other business activity. Unnecessary matter in a letter wastes the time both of the writer and of the reader. Every letter should be concise. This does not mean that every letter should be short, for brevity is a virtue which may easily become a vice. No

one would recommend brevity which sacrifices clearness or completeness. Nor would any one advise such briefness as results in discourtesy. One can be penny wise and pound foolish in the disposition of his words, just as he can be in the disposition of his dollars. It is folly to establish arbitrary limits beyond which no letter must go under any circumstances. A letter, like a piece of cloth, should be cut for the particular instance in which it is to be used. Ready-made letters will not fit in all cases any more than will ready-made garments. Make your letter long enough to cover your subject thoroughly and to insure that it will be clear to your reader, and no longer. Remember that it is as possible to waste the reader's time by being incomplete as by including extraneous matter. The undue brevity which leads to the necessity of writing several letters when one should have sufficed is uneconomical for all concerned.

THE successful correspondent must write his letters in accordance with accepted standards of correctness. These standards have been developed in letter writing, as in the other activities of life, through ages of experiment and elimination. They enable us to distinguish the right form from the wrong and the better usage from the worse. Without making such distinctions no correspondent can maintain the dignity of his work or of the institution that he represents. Present standards of correct usage relating to the external form of the letter are very definite. Certain minor variations are permissible, but in all of its principal features the business-letter make-up has become an established convention. Rules of grammar are just as binding in the letter as in any other form of composition, as are also the rules of spelling and of punctuation. In matters of word usage the business letter sanctions some departures from traditional literary conventions. But we are rapidly getting away from the notion that a letter should consist of a peculiar jargon or a jumble of worn-out formulas and stock phrases. Every company that has given attention to its correspondence has made special effort to eliminate lifeless expressions such as the following:

Along this line; and oblige; as per; at an early date; at hand; attached hereto; at the earliest possible moment; at this time; at your earliest convenience; awaiting your further favor; beg to remain; beg to state; by return mail; contents carefully noted; enclosed herewith; esteemed favor; even date; hand you herewith; has come to hand; in reply would say; our Mr. Blank; permit

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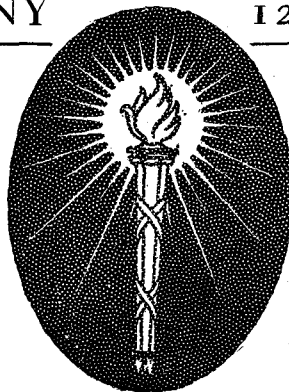
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me to state; please be advised; present writing; recent date; replying to your favor; take my pen in hand; thanking you in advance; valued favor; would state; writer wishes to state; yours of recent date.

GOOD will is the corner-stone of modern business. Mail merchandising has revealed the possibilities of developing confidence and good will at great distances. Honest values, conscientious service, and complete satisfaction are no longer limited to face-to-face acquaintances. And the great achievements in this field are for the most part the result of an effective use of business letters. The effective letter is cordial and courteous. It provides in words and in tone the equivalent of the genial hand-clasp

and the hearty greeting of personal contact. "No company and no individual," says the author of "Chalmers Letters," "is big enough to dispense with courtesy." Courtesy is not merely a matter of polite words. It used to be the fashion to close every letter in some such way as this: "Hoping ever to merit your highest approval and to be ever worthy of your valued patronage, believe me to be, sir, your most humble and obedient servant." We have discarded many such expressions because they no longer have any meaning. Successful correspondents of our day realize that the only genuine basis of good will is a sympathetic understanding of the other man's side of the case and a sincere desire to do everything possible for his welfare. A prominent firm of packers has selected the

following as the one most important rule of letter writing: "Treat every letter you receive with the same consideration you crave for the letters which you write."

BUSINESS letters are of great importance in the modern world. The art of effective letter writing is developing rapidly. This art is based upon certain fundamental principles. The successful correspondent is the one who understands these principles clearly and applies them intelligently. He has a definite purpose, a thorough knowledge of his subject, and adequate information about the person addressed. He attends to his correspondence promptly. He makes every letter clear, complete, concise, correct, and courteous. Finally, he strives constantly for improvement.

The Book Table

Edited by EDMUND PEARSON

Carthage Goes Democratic

LAST spring there was no pleasanter way to spend a Saturday afternoon than to see Miss Jane Cowl and Mr. Philip Merivale in Mr. Sherwood's play "The Road to Rome." (It can still be done.) Supposing, that is, that it was a rainy afternoon and you could not be out of doors. Matinées are for children and commuters, except in bad weather. Given the stormy day, however, and a good seat at the Playhouse, and you were in for as agreeable an entertainment as any one offered you during a whole year. There was just one drawback in seeing this play in the afternoon, and that is that the leading actress is a matinée idol. Every time Miss Cowl came out on the stage from six to eight young ladies in my immediate neighborhood had to remark, "Isn't she simply too sweet?" and in this murmur of voices I usually lost two or three lines of the play.

This difficulty aside, I found the first half of the play an hour of unalloyed delight. The conversation in the household of Fabius Maximus, who has just been appointed Dictator of Rome to save his country from the invading Carthaginians; the personality of his Greek wife, Amytis; the realistic conversation of the Carthaginian soldiers at general headquarters in the Temple of Vesta; the eternal squabbles between the cavalry and infantry commanders; and the dignified and intelligent imper-

sonation of Hannibal by Mr. Merivale, appealed to everything which the theater ought to reach.

Mr. Sherwood, in the readable preface to his play as now published,¹ says that for anybody to mention Bernard Shaw in connection with his work gives him great pain. Although it will hurt me more than it will hurt him, I must confess that I was instantly reminded of some other hours of happiness in a theater—when I first saw Shaw's "Cæsar and Cleopatra." But that there is any reprehensible imitation, or anything more than the natural influence of the foremost dramatist of the time upon a younger man, did not occur to me. Again, Mr. Sherwood admits that the talk of the private soldiers in the Carthaginian army comes right out of the A. E. F.—as in "What Price Glory?"—so it is unnecessary to record here that the similarity to a scene in Messrs. Stallings and Anderson's play was apparent. It is of no great importance. Mr. Sherwood's soldiers, to my mind, are funnier than those of Mr. Stallings. Neither Mr. Stallings, in the orderly rooms of the United States Marines, nor Mr. Sherwood, in his service with the Canadian Black Watch, ever heard anything so good. They got a hint, here and there, and then—clever literary men as they are—invented the kind of talk we

¹The Road to Rome. By Robert Emmet Sherwood. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.75.

like to think would be uttered if only these unconscious humorists would perform as they ought.

Rome, as Mr. Sherwood writes, is used to represent American tendencies of to-day, tendencies of a regrettable nature. The dramatist is out to wallop 100 per-centism, big business, imperialism, boasting and boasting, and, incidentally, the Harding Administration, the oil scandals, Mr. Coolidge, and everything which prevents the reign of idealism in America. And we are led to suspect that Mr. Sherwood, the editor of "Life," like his editorial writer Mr. E. S. Martin, really believes that idealism would be considerably advanced if the Republican Party could be given a great big sock in the jaw, and some leading exponent of celestial principles—say Governor Smith—installed in the White House. "Life" has always had a perfect sense of humor, except when it gets upon the topic of National politics, and Mr. E. S. Martin has always solemnly maintained that Democrats, generally speaking, are to be classed as "celestials," while members of the Republican Party are to be found among the "carnals."

Fabius Maximus—who was, in fact, a fortunate ruler for Rome in her hour of need—gets a rough deal in "The Road to Rome." He and his mother are shown as the narrowly conservative, stuffy, and stupid husband and mother-in-law of a radiant, liberal, and "modern" Greek lady. She is beauty and youth—like Peter Pan. They are a pair of fussy old reactionaries. Mr. Sher-

wood here takes liberties with history, as he does in his assignment of a reason for Hannibal's failure to capture Rome, and as he does with biology in the hilariously exaggerated statement about motherhood among elephants. But who cares for that? He is amusing, and that is the first virtue in the author of a comedy. But when Fabius came home and told his young wife that he had been made Dictator of all Rome, and she ignored the news in order to expatiate on the beauty of a new dress, my sympathies turned to the husband. However beautiful and seductive Miss Cowl made Amytis to appear, I could not recover from the feeling that what she needed was a good paddling.

From the beginning of the interview between Amytis and Hannibal Mr. Sherwood, the comic dramatist, gradually receded, and a stern propagandist mounted the soap-box. The Græco-Roman lady emerged in a strange double rôle: as an utterly shameless vamp and *at the same time* as a most toplofty agitator for the entrance of America into the League of Nations. The young ladies, and even the middle-aged ones, about me listened with keenest delight while the heroine made the most unblushing proposals to the conquering general. These were suggestions which would have caused our grandmothers, and even our mothers, to rise and denounce her as a scandalous hussy, wanton baggage, scarlet woman, Babylonish creature, and I do not know what else. So changed has the theater become that all the good ladies in the audience beamed and smiled and cooed "Isn't she perfectly sweet?" while Amytis enacted the part of the woman in the invaded town, in the old story, who inquired when they might expect the rigors of war to be applied.

Incidentally, and betweenwhiles, Amytis delivered to Hannibal several stump speeches which sounded as if they were

taken, *verbatim et literatim*, from addresses at Versailles. By her seductiveness and her oratory she made Hannibal turn away from Rome, and accept a peace without victory. And when she uttered the glittering generality that "Every sacrifice made in the name of war is wasted," a stout lady in the balcony leaned over and applauded vigorously.

We were shown in the first act, when Fabius insisted on orating, that Republican orators are frequently windbags. So they are; that is quite true. But so also are Democratic orators—and that is something which Mr. Sherwood seems not to have discovered.

Mr. Sherwood and Mr. Stallings, and other gallant soldiers of the Great War, have come back determined to give Mars two black eyes and a bloody nose. This is good and proper work, but, unfortunately, while their hearts are in the right place, their heads seem to be muddled. Their lack of discrimination will lead to universal peace no sooner than the denunciation of the cigarette by Miss Lucy Page Gaston led to the prevention of smoking among boys.

From a book which is, I fear, by "militarists," "The Study of War,"² I have taken some paragraphs. They are from a chapter by G. F. Bridge, called "What Should We Teach About War?" and I submit that they are calmer and nearer the truth than the semi-erotic, semi-pacifistic speeches of Mr. Sherwood's heroine.

"Another simple answer to the question [What Should We Teach About War?] and one which undoubtedly some people would give without hesitation, would be: we should teach them that war is always a crime and that they

should loathe and detest it. Unfortunately in this tangled world there is no such thing as a simple answer to any question, least of all in education. In the first place we may tell children that war is a crime, but we cannot make them believe it, and most of them probably would not believe it. For, so at least children would reason, if war is a crime, soldiers must be criminals, which clearly they are not. Or if the children are old enough to discriminate between the governments who give orders and the soldiers who merely obey, then the rulers and statesmen who engage in wars must be criminals, which again most sensible children would stoutly, if silently, refuse to believe." . . .

"Here, then, is one great truth which masters and mistresses can teach about war—namely, that men have frequently fought and killed one another, not because they loved fighting and killing, nor from any evil motive—greed, hatred, or lust of power—but because they differed sincerely in their convictions of right and wrong, and because they held those convictions with such intensity that they would rather die—and, what is harder to some people, kill other people—than give them up, and that wars fought in this spirit, so far from being anything for us to be ashamed of, are amongst the glories of the history of our race." . . .

"The duty of the teacher in treating of wars seems to be fairly clear: it is neither to condemn nor to glorify wholesale, but to discriminate, to lead boys and girls to ask about every war whether it was necessary, whether it was, looking at it from the point of view of their own country, fought in a good cause or a bad—whether it was worth the inevitable suffering it caused. Or whether it might have been avoided if a better temper had prevailed on one side or the other, or both, or if there had been a readiness anywhere to give up something." E. P.

Fiction

THE HOOP. By J. C. Snaith. D. Appleton & Co., New York. \$2.50.

As a gleaming creature of the circus leaps into the air and crashes through a paper hoop, so Esmeralda Topham Goodchild vaults unconventionally to a leading part on the operatic stage. The story of Esmeralda's meteoric rise, from the Royal Blackhampton College of Music, in a backwater suburb of London, to international fame is a sprightly romance thickly coated with gay satire.

Paradoxically, the mother of this "Behemoth of a girl" with the amazing diaphragm is a hypochondriac suffering from "heart;" her self-made father is a leader in the van of big business, prejudiced against the opera. Despite their determination that she shall spend her life in lowering her golf handicap and marry "county," Esmeralda goes operatic. The ensuing clash of temperaments shakes Blackhampton and spreads to the Continent.

Mrs. Goodchild, firmly resolved never to forget that before marriage she was a Topham: Miss Flora Gadd and the Mimpriss sisters, spinsters of Blackhampton, are delightful embodiments of the vanishing Victorians. They have stepped straight from some elegant plush album into the pages of "The Hoop." The air of conversational asides between author and reader adds to the charm of the book.

The Drama

SPREAD EAGLE: A DRAMA AND A FICTION FOR PATRIOTS. By George S. Brooks and Walter B. Lister. With a Foreword by John Anderson. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. \$1.75.

This play purports to show how wars are made, or at least how they can be made. The spectators are privileged to see the head of a Wall Street corporation financing a Mexican general to set on foot a revolution, and sending a chivalrous and pig-headed boy, son of a former President of

the United States, to certain death to serve as a *casus belli* for American intervention. In the stage presentation every theatrical trick was utilized to embroil the audience itself in the resultant war. Reading the play is not as exciting as witnessing it, but much of its sardonic power and thrilling action still cling to the printed page. And this book constitutes the last means of becoming acquainted with the play, since Mr. Will Hays has seen to it that the disturbing thesis of "Spread Eagle" will not be broadcast through the movies, if for no other reason than consideration for the sensitive feelings of our Southern neighbors.

Biography

UPTON SINCLAIR: A STUDY IN SOCIAL PROTEST. By Floyd Dell. The George H. Doran Company, New York. \$2.

The "Murray Hill Biographies" put their best foot foremost in this study of an interesting and controversial personality by

a writer intellectually and temperamentally fitted to deal sympathetically with him. In his own words, somewhat differently applied, Mr. Dell's book traces the "development of a raw cub of genius, an ethereal poet, afraid of real life, into the fearless and robust transcriber of the tragi-comic welter which is contemporary America." It is quite safe to predict, as the writer does, that his future literary life will bring surprises. The man known twenty years ago as the author of "The Jungle," which, as he said, was aimed at the American public's heart and hit in the stomach, is to-day no less prominent as the author of "Oil!" locked in combat à l'outrance with the censors of Boston. It might be worth noting here, in connection with Mr. Dell's quotation of the often-repeated statement that Georg Brandes once said, "I find three present-day novelists worth reading—Frank Norris, Jack London, and Upton Sinclair," that Harry Hansen, who put the question which elicited the answer, has recently pointed out that Brandes had great difficulty in dredging these names from his memory after first stating that he read no American authors at all.

Sport

STREAMCRAFT. An Angling Manual. By George Parker Holden, M.D. D. Appleton & Co., New York. \$3.

Dr. Holden has put together a complete guide for anglers, including practical instructions for the making of artificial flies. Fishermen will find the book invaluable.

Travel

THE MAIN STEM. By William Edge. The Vanguard Press, New York. 50c.

The chronicle of a proletariat pilgrimage and what came of it—really a Tramp's Odyssey. Mr. Edge seems to have enjoyed a bath and the clean sheets amid which he ended his experiment.

TOURING ENGLAND. By Sidney R. Jones. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. \$2.25.

A preliminary run through these pages gave reason for happy anticipation, for they are generously interlarded with pictures of Merrie England—spots which have dreamed through the years since Queen Bess with names that bring back the charm of Housman. But it is a delusion, for the letterpress falls short of the promise and reads like a Blue Book Guide.

Mr. Jones covers out-of-the-way England in twenty short tours. That he should have adopted such a stilted and disjointed manner is to be regretted. It would have been better to give the space of these mechanical résumés to a more sympathetic outline of a single trip.

But, for all that, it is a commendable thing he has undertaken. What can they know of England who plan their tours from railroad maps? Mr. Jones makes no mention of a train, and yet he covers more of the real thing than any guide we have examined.

Philosophy

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF PERSONALITY. By P. F. Valentine. D. Appleton & Co., New York. \$2.50.

Despite all the psychological prying, the mind of man remains as mysterious as ever. Dr. Valentine, who hails from California, strives bravely to account for the working of the human mentality. He does not, however, discover the key.

Sociology

HARMONY BETWEEN LABOUR AND CAPITAL. By Oscar Newfang. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. \$2.

The No Man's Land between capital and labor being what it is causes Mr. Newfang's ideas to refresh us exceedingly, for here is a conscientious attempt to present a working scheme. The core of his theory

is the drawing-account wage—a preliminary periodic payment to be fixed by competition and supplemented, on the closing of the books, by a further sum representing a share of the net after capital has been satisfied at prearranged rates. This scheme is calculated to create a mutual-interest tie between the contracting parties, encouraging capital to widen its margin of safety for dividends and labor to aim at increasing its final share.

Some one will say that this is old stuff—but what of that? Mr. Newfang may only be using a new terminology, but how much of the strife in the world is about nothing more than definitions?

History

THE FOUNDATIONS OF MODERN CIVILIZATION. By H. C. Thomas and W. A. Hamm. The Vanguard Press, New York. 50c.

The authors have put into compact form the basic facts in the growth of civilization with the design of supplying the A B C of history down to the close of the eighteenth century. They have done their work well. The point of view is designed to fit the common man.

Books for Children

THE SOMERSAULTING RABBIT. By Marion Bullard. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. \$2.

This is a slight tale, "for the picture-book age from five to eight," about what happens when rabbits (who by all the laws and prophets are daytime animals) insist upon cavorting at night. Its message is that rabbits have a great deal to learn, but "an Owl knows." Decorative drawings by the author make amusing full-page illustrations that are the best part of the book. Its jacket has such a charming design that—

We lay it gently on our lap
And dust its little jacket.

Miscellaneous

KNOCKING AROUND. By Frank H. Shaw. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. \$3.

Mr. Shaw has had his success as an author in England. He writes an entertaining tale of adventure, beginning with an apprenticeship on a sailing ship, with all of its attendant discomforts, whence he went on to the better conditions aboard steam vessels. Story-writing took Mr. Shaw away from the sea, and he lived by his pen until the outbreak of the war. Then he went into active service as a territorial, handling first the forwarding of men and stores to France. Next he went to the Ypres front, took a turn in air service, and wound up hunting German submarines in the Mediterranean. Thrilling indeed is this part of his tale. But above interest in his exploits the reader will be moved by his accounts of official incompetence, the needless waste of life, and sharp side-lights on the horrors of war. It is gratifying to learn that he found Americans more competent than his own countrymen in matters of management.

Books Received

THE HOUSE OF HAPPINESS, AND OTHER STORIES. By Ethel M. Dell. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. \$2.

GARDEN OF FLAMES. By E. S. Stevens. The Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York. \$2.

THE LIVING CONSTITUTION. By Howard Lee McBain. The Workers Education Bureau Press, New York.

THE BEST CONTINENTAL SHORT STORIES OF 1925-26. Edited by Richard Eaton. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. \$2.50.

BALANCING THE FARM OUTPUT. By W. J. Spillman. The Orange Judd Publishing Company, New York. \$1.25.

PEREGRINATION. By E. S. Buchanan. Laurence Gomme, Inc., New York.

THE YOUNG STAGERS. By Percival Christopher Wren. The Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York. \$1.75.

"Twenty Questions" on General Information

Answered in this issue of
The Outlook

1. Where is the leper colony in the Philippines? (P. 523.)
2. What Chinese general has just retired? (P. 526.)
3. What faction did he command? (P. 526.)
4. Whose biography did Boswell write? (P. 533.)
5. In what century did Daniel Defoe write? (P. 543.)
6. What is his best-known book? (P. 543.)
7. What is a preferred stock? (P. 551.)
8. State within 100,000 the number of immigrants who were admitted into the United States this last year. (P. 527.)
9. What motor organization is now rivaling the Ford company? (P. 529.)
10. For how many years has the Wightman Cup Tournament been played? (P. 529.)
11. The teams of what two nations engage in this tournament? (P. 529.)
12. From what city did the Dole fliers start? (P. 535.)
13. When was Elbert H. Gary born? (P. 531.)
14. At what German Court did Voltaire live? (P. 534.)
15. Who was the second President of the United States? (P. 534.)
16. What were the names of the two German airplanes which recently attempted a transatlantic flight? (P. 524.)
17. What is Eamonn de Valera's party called? (P. 532.)
18. Whose pen name is "AE"? (P. 533.)
19. What international conference is held at Williamstown, Massachusetts, each summer? (P. 524.)
20. When was the murder committed for which Sacco and Vanzetti are awaiting execution? (P. 530.)

Contributors' Gallery

As will be seen from a reference to the cover of this week's Outlook, "Who's Who" gives ample proof of Ellsworth Huntington's right to speak authoritatively, showing as it does his wide scientific experience and extended research work. His co-author, Leon F. Whitney, is a graduate of the Amherst Agricultural College and Executive Secretary of the American Eugenics Society. He does not confine his interest in eugenics solely to the bettering of the human race, but he also makes a specialty of dog breeding.

K. KAWAKAMI is a Japanese author and journalist who has lived in this country for several years. He is the Washington representative of Japanese newspapers, and is also the correspondent for papers in Tokyo. He recently returned from the Geneva Conference.

ARTHUR M. BAUM presents in this issue the third and last of his series on our National Forests. As we have reported in previous issues, he is an Easterner by birth who has spent fourteen years in the Forest Service in various Forests of the West, progressing from guard to Forest supervisor.

The Outlook Classified Department

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Vermont

Chester, Vt. **THE MAPLES** Delightful summer home. Cheerful, large, airy rooms, pure water; bath, hot and cold; broad piazza, croquet, furniture. Terms reasonable. References exchanged. The Misses Sargeant.

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Real Estate

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Maryland

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One year, beginning September 1, furnished home on Peach Blossom River, adjoining country club. Owner going abroad. 11 rooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch, electric light, steam heat, 2-car garage. Gardens, fruit, cow, stables. Very mild winters, cool summers. Shooting, fishing, bathing, yachting, golf. \$150 per month. References exchanged. WILLIAM DRAPER BRINKLOE (Owner) Easton, Maryland.

Missouri

\$5 Down, \$5 Monthly Five acres fruit, poultry, fur farm, river front, Ozarks, \$100. Hunting, fishing, trapping. Homer Hubbard, 1973 N. Fifth, Kansas City, Kans.

New Hampshire

For Sale, in Southern New Hampshire

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HOUSEMOTHER for young boys in residential school in New York City, beginning September. Opportunity for cultured woman to render service with salary a secondary consideration. Conditions ideal. Applicant state qualification, including education, in first letter. Previous similar experience not essential. 7,961, Outlook.

WANTED — An assistant in household duties. Education and refinement more necessary than experience. 7,971, Outlook.

WANTED, by widow living alone, working housekeeper. Must be well and able to cook. One other helper kept. Would not object to her having some nursing experience. Am seeking woman of refinement between 35 and 45 years of age, one willing to travel or stay, who desires permanent home and can give loyalty and interest. 7,968, Outlook.

WANTED—Nursery governess to care for four children under nine in Cincinnati. Wish to fill position by August 15, by refined and educated woman. Address Mrs. Frederick V. Geier, Bay Head, N. J.

WORKING housekeeper, Summit, N. J. Permanent position. New England preferred. Must be good cook. Box 374, Cutchogue, L. I.

SITUATIONS WANTED

COLLEGE and university graduate, now in ministry, desires change to business position with responsible firm in Eastern States. 7,977, Outlook.

COLLEGE GRADUATE desires position as tutor in South or Southwest. Recommendations gladly furnished. 7,980, Outlook.

COLLEGE woman, commercial teacher or home position. References. 7,937, Outlook.

COMPANION—attendant, by middle-aged woman, for refined Protestant lady. References. 7,969, Outlook.

EDUCATED woman desires position as companion to elderly person or shut-in. Protestant, forty, wide experience. Best references. Free to go anywhere after September 9. 7,973, Outlook.

GOVERNESS, companion, charge of motherless home, by lady of thirty-five years, with college degree. Will travel. 7,978, Outlook.

LADY desires situation as companion, social secretary or hostess. Best references, both social and business. 7,981, Outlook.

LADY of culture and refinement would like position as companion, social secretary, chaperon (resident or otherwise), hotel hostess, corridor desk, linen closet. Information. Highest credentials. 7,979, Outlook.

MOTHER'S helper, middle-aged woman, assist housekeeping or care children in refined Protestant family. References. 7,970, Outlook.

TEACHER piano, violin. Experienced, graduate New England Conservatory. 7,982, Outlook.

WANTED, by refined young woman, pleasing personality, some hospital training, position as companion, care motherless home, nursery governess, or any position of trust. Obtainable Oct. 1. Excellent reference. 7,976, Outlook.

WANTED, position as housemother or social adviser in school by teacher interested in young people. 7,976, Outlook.

WOMAN of refinement and culture, widow, desires position as companion-housekeeper or care widower's home with children, or executive position. Wide experience. 7,985, Outlook.

MISCELLANEOUS

TO young women desiring training in the care of obstetrical patients a six months' nurses' aid course is offered by the Lying-In Hospital, 307 Second Ave., New York. Aids are provided with maintenance and given a monthly allowance of \$10. For further particulars address Directress of Nurses.

CORRESPONDENCE lessons in English. Anna Wildman, The Clinton, Philadelphia.

WANTED, in or near Hartford, Conn., a Protestant boarding home of culture, near good public school, for sisters, ages 11 and 12. 7,983, Outlook.

WANTED, children to board in country home. Good home, moral and religious training. Private teaching if desired. References exchanged. Mrs. G. W. Burroughs, West Acton, Mass.

Hotel and Resort Information

may be richly gleaned from

The Outlook's Classified Section

"A MINE OF INTEREST," is what one of our readers recently, so aptly, termed these columns. Like the market-places of the world, it is the meeting-place of buyer and seller.

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Large hotels, where golf, tennis, sailing, are offered—inns off the beaten track, tucked away in the mountains or at the sea—Dude ranches where mountain trails offer restfulness and delight—all these our Hotel and Resort columns are able to suggest. Before making vacation plans read these pages. A fund of ideas are at your disposal. Make use of it.

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Swimming where the surf races ?
Still, salt water for a quiet swim ?
Motor tours and interests along the way ?

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The Financial Department is prepared to furnish information regarding standard investment securities, but cannot undertake to advise the purchase of any specific security. It will give to inquirers facts of record or information resulting from expert investigation, and a nominal charge of one dollar per inquiry will be made for this special service. The Financial Editor regrets that he cannot undertake the discussion of more than five issues of stocks or bonds in reply to any one inquirer. All letters should be addressed to THE OUTLOOK FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, 120 East 16th Street,

Who Prefers Preferreds?

EVERY now and then some one arises to state that he has no use for a preferred stock. "Give me either a straight bond or a good common stock," runs the criticism. "A preferred stock is neither fish, flesh, nor fowl. It does not have the security of the bond and it lacks the money-making possibilities of the common. It has no reason for existing."

Nevertheless, in spite of such objections as these, which are obstinately held by a great many people, preferred stocks continue to be issued, bought and sold, tucked away in safe-deposit vaults in increasingly large numbers. There must be something on the other side of the question.

A preferred stock is, by definition, a stock that has a claim on earnings ahead of the common. Preferred stock represents an equity in the assets of a company which is after bonds and floating debt, but before any other class of stock. Often there is more than one series of preferred stocks, which rank in a stated order of preference. Dividends are paid on preferred stocks before they can be paid on common.

Unless otherwise stated, preferred stocks are cumulative—that is to say, if one year a dividend is not paid, the obligation to pay it carries over into the following year. It sometimes happens that dividends are passed during several lean years and that later, when the company has got once more on its feet, a back payment of all that has been accumulated is made. In those cases where the preferred stock is not cumulative there is no such obligation; but non-cumulative dividends are a prior claim in any one year. If unpaid within the twelve months in which they are payable, they are lost.

One feature about the preferred stocks which is always attractive is that the dividend rate is fixed. Unlike the dividend rate on common stock, which may be reduced (or raised), the dividend on preferred must be paid at the stated percentage, perhaps six or eight, as long as so much is earned.

"Preferred stock," says the Encyclo-

pedia of Banking and Finance, "may also be preferred as to assets and as to control. But in no case are preferences more than those specifically set forth. When preferred as to assets, the full par value of the preferred shares must be paid, in case of dissolution or insolvency, before any payment (liquidating dividend) is made to the common shareholders. Prior claims as to voting sometimes rest with the preferred stock, but usually this class of stock has no voting power, the theory being that the common stockholders, bearing the greater part of the risk, should have the control. In other cases of less frequent occurrence, preferred and common stockholders rank equally in voting power."

There are many other variants in the terms of preferred stocks. Among those that are, perhaps, of most immediate interest to investors is the provision which requires the retirement of the issue at some future time at a premium, say at 115. Obviously, if the corporation is very successful, it is good business to buy out the preferred stockholders at a good profit to them instead of continuing to pay them their dividends. A corporation naturally desires to pay as little for its working capital as it can and as much as it can to the owners of common stock. If, therefore, it can raise capital during its early days by the sale of an issue of preferred stock, retiring it during its prosperity, it has done a very good stroke of business.

It is absolutely true that a preferred stock is in between a bond and a common stock. But a first-rate preferred stock partakes strongly of the nature of a bond, and its price tends to follow a course of money rates just as do the prices of the high-grade investment bonds. If, for example, money is around 5 per cent, a 7 per cent preferred stock of the highest character will sell in the neighborhood of 120. United States Steel 7 per cent cumulative preferred sells at even a higher figure—over 130—so that the yield is only about 4½ per cent, equal to that of a very high grade investment bond.

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called *limited speculative possibilities* in a preferred stock, which gives a fair basis for comparing it with the speculative advantages of a common stock. If the common stock of a corporation is valuable, the preferred stock is also valuable, but in less degree. If the common stock is speculative, the preferred may be a good business risk or even a conservative investment. On the other hand, the position of the preferred stock may be weakened by the volume of the bonded debt to such a degree that it is equally speculative with the common.

In considering preferred stocks there are several factors, the more important of which have been hinted at, to consider. Particularly is this true of a new issue of preferred stock. Many an investor has been "stuck" with shares of a preferred industrial stock which had been put out in order to secure working capital at the inception of a corporation. Particularly in the case of small companies, the preferred has a very narrow market, and, while it may be sound enough and regular enough in its earnings, it is extremely weak as to marketability.

In short, the time-worn tests that apply to all investments apply to preferred

The Outlook

120 East 16th Street-New York

OFFICE OF
THE PRESIDENT

To Readers of The Outlook:

For many years The Outlook Company has endeavored to share with its readers in a tangible way the benefits which it has received from their continued support. To all its subscribers it has annually sent co-operative certificates for the use of those who might desire to introduce The Outlook to the circle of their friends. These certificates have been used by thousands of our subscribers to their own advantage and to the advantage of men and women all over the globe who have been searching for an authoritative interpretation of the news of the world.

Certificates for your use in the summer of 1927 are now ready. It will be to your advantage and to ours if you will indicate in the space below the number of certificates which you are certain to need for your friends, and mail this blank without delay to The Outlook Company.

This year only a limited number of certificates can be distributed, and I am taking this method of appealing directly to those who can use them to advantage. Remember that each certificate which is accepted by a friend of a present subscriber is of material value to the subscriber who distributes it.

Faithfully yours,

Harold T Pulsifer

President

My Dear Mr. Pulsifer:

Please send me certificates to distribute among my friends.

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stocks with equal force. If these tests can be passed, there is no reason inherent in the nature of preferred stocks which preferred stocks should not form part of a good investment list. W. L. S.

The Inheritance Tax

A YEAR or so ago we endeavored to alarm our readers by describing to them the inheritance-tax situation, then more complex than ever before. To-day it is a pleasure to report great progress in the anticipated simplification of that situation. The effort to create between the various States arrangements to avoid the duplication of State inheritance taxes has been successful to a marked degree, and the end is not yet. Connecticut, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Oregon, and Pennsylvania have the "reciprocity" clause, which means that intangible personal property of non-resident decedents will not be taxed by them if the State of residence of the decedent grants a similar exemption or does not tax intangible property of non-residents.

In addition to being reciprocal with one another, the States just named are reciprocal with these: Florida, Alabama, Nevada, District of Columbia, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Tennessee, Georgia, Colorado, Delaware.

Such progress is being made that multiple inheritance taxation would appear to be doomed. Certainly the investor does not have as much cause to worry about the depletion of his estate from this cause as he had two years ago. It is likely that in another two years the situation will be practically cleared up.

W. L. S.

An Inquiring Reader

"WHAT is your opinion of Inspiration Consolidated Copper?" asks a reader. "All coppers seem to be in the dumps, but as a subsidiary of Anaconda it is a bit difficult to fathom the low price of Inspiration with Anaconda holding fairly well."

We said:

"The chief trouble with the copper stocks is the fact that there is plenty of easily available low-cost copper in countries outside of the United States. There may come a time when copper stocks will rise sharply, but, in our opinion, it is a long way off. Inspiration copper is one of the least speculative and it is apparently well managed. But failure to pay dividends is not, as you know, a 'bull' factor."

Free for All

A Hot Subject

PERMIT me to express my appreciation of the general accuracy of the statements William Atherton Du Puy in The Outlook for August 10, 1927, describing some of the work of the Bureau of Standards. One statement, however, needs correction. This refers to the use of aluminum paint on house radiators. While it is true that aluminum and bronze paint decreases by fifty per cent or more the heat from a flat surface, this information does not apply to the ordinary steam radiator which consists of a series of closely adjacent vertical hollow metal columns. In each radiator over seventy per cent of the warmth in the room is produced by convection of air which becomes heated by induction in passing over and between the metal columns.

The remaining thirty per cent of the heat at passing into the room is by radiation. If the radiator is coated with aluminum paint, instead of this thirty per cent of the heat at passing into the room by radiation, only fifty per cent of the thirty per cent, fifteen per cent, is obtained by radiation.

Other words, instead of radiating, say, a hundred heat units per hour into the room, you are getting only eighty-five heat units—a decrease of fifteen units. Recent tests show that when only the outer parts of the radiator, which are exposed to view, are coated with aluminum paint this decrease is only ten units or ten per cent.

In other words, a radiator of ten sections is equivalent to only nine sections in heat capacity when coated with aluminum paint. Excepting in the coldest weather, such a radiator will probably be large enough to keep the room warm, and there will be appreciable saving in fuel by using a white or colored paint.

The real saving in fuel will be effected by preventing the waste of heat in the room by coating the furnace and connecting pipes with aluminum paint, or, better still, covering them with heat-insulating material.

GEORGE K. BURGESS,
Director of the Department of Commerce,
Bureau of Standards,
Washington, D. C.

Many of your readers have their steam radiators redecorated (following Mr. Du Puy's suggestion) with the expectation of saving fuel, they are likely to be disappointed.

It is true that a surface painted with aluminum bronze or similar material transmits heat less rapidly than a bare iron face or one painted with lead, other conditions being the same. The aluminum-painted radiator will need to be larger than other or else operated at a higher temperature if both are designed to produce identical effects in heating a room.

These facts are well known to engineers, who are accustomed to take account of the properties of different kinds of surfaces (painted or otherwise) when designing a heating system. In practice, however, radiators are designed with enough area to supply the heat needed in extremely cold weather, and consequently larger than is required under normal conditions; any defect on their performance produced by a change of paint would be negligible and effect on coal consumption would be nil. Obviously, no radiator can demand more heat from the furnace than it (the radiator) is able to transmit to its surroundings.

ARTHUR H. MORSE.
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Whoops, Hollers, and Dolls

I WAS much interested in reading the story of "The School at Slode's Bayou" as told by Marian Selden Clancey, not only because of its pathos, but also in the striking similarity which is evident in the people of the Florida West Coast to those in the mountain regions of Virginia and Kentucky, among whom I lived for many years.

A peculiar instance of similarity of speech is given by Miss Clancey in quoting Mrs. Slode, who says, "It's over yonder, say, three sights and a holler." My long-time friend and neighbor, John Fox, Jr., a dozen or more years ago was fond of quoting the expression "two whoops and a holler," which he had, I doubt not, picked up from some of the mountain people near his Virginia home, though I do not recall that he ever introduced it into any of his novels.

The incident of the doll kept on a high shelf far out of the reach of the little child, who said she "just yearned" to hold it in her arms, tallies exactly with an experience of my own in Wise County, Virginia, in 1890 or 1891. On returning to the house a few days after Christmas, I found the doll in its box exposed to view, but high above the little girl's reach. By successive intercessions she was allowed, first to hold the box containing the treasure, then to touch the doll, and finally to hold it.

The old grandmother, over eighty years of age, to whom I had given a cake of soap, as an especially suitable offering, said it was the first Christmas present she had ever received and was so enthusiastic over such a precious gift that she declared she would keep it as long as she lived—and probably she did so. She, he it added, was one of the old stagers who, according to her own story, had never lived in a house with a widow in it, and had never even seen a frame house, her own home being constructed of logs. JAMES M. HODGE.
Big Stone Gap, Virginia.

"Thar's Gold in Them Hills"

THE "Black Hills" so often mentioned by Francis Parkman in "The Oregon Trail" were not the South Dakota range, but the Laramie Mountains of Wyoming. Early travelers had assumed that the Wyoming range was a spur of the other, and the name persisted long after the topography of the region was better understood.

The presence of gold in the real Black Hills was known, however, at least forty years before nuggets were discovered there by a member of Custer's expedition in 1874. In 1833 a party of seven prospectors invaded the hills and found gold, but were all killed by Indians in the following year. Interested readers will find a brief account of the episode in Volume 12 of the "South Dakota Historical Collections," pages 201, 202. W. J. GHENT.
Washington, D. C.

Let's Know What We Eat

MARGARET H. HAGGART says on page 445 of The Outlook of August 3: "Legislation by Congress has been proposed to allow the use of glucose and corn sugar to sweeten articles of food without its being mentioned on the label. Since both glucose and corn sugar are valuable foods,



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though about one-half to two-thirds as sweet as ordinary sugar, this bill ought to be made a part of the law."

I make an emphatic protest against any such bill being made a part of the law, and am sure that many thousands of other consumers will do likewise.

Every consumer has a right to know what he is buying and eating, and should not be forced to eat even glucose and corn sugar against his will, valuable foods though they may be. Such a law as this bill proposes would open the way to the use of many "valuable foods" as adulterants because of their less cost and would force manufacturers to cheapen their foods by the use of glucose and corn sugar and would deprive the consumer who wishes to buy goods sweetened with ordinary sugar only of the power to do so.

Starch and dried white of egg are valuable foods, but their use in baking powder must be mentioned on the label.

J. S. MILLS.

Fallon, Nevada.